

INTERNATIONAL

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Established 1887

Democrats to Open Convention Today in Rare Unity Show

By William Claiborne

NEW YORK, July 11 (WP)—The Democratic National Convention, which provides a rare show of unity among the party's factions, opened today in a rare show of unity among the party's factions. The convention, which provides a rare show of unity among the party's factions, opened today in a rare show of unity among the party's factions.

Russin, Back From Russia, Talks of SAMs vs. Hawks

The following interview with Jordan's King Hussein was conducted last week by Arnold de Borchgraeve, Newsweek senior editor.

King Hussein responds to questions on Soviet SAMs, his role in Lebanon, and the situation in Jordan. He discusses the challenges of maintaining peace in the region and the role of the United States.

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CONVENTIONAL TOUCH—Jimmy Carter greets the crowd as he arrived in New York for the Democratic convention.

Sen. Frank Church of Idaho told the UN Security Council that it is proud of its record of human rights. He also discussed the situation in the Middle East and the role of the United States.



King Hussein

Uganda Charges 'Naked Aggression' Israel, at UN, Defends Rescue Raid

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 11 (AP)—Israel told the UN Security Council that it is proud of its record of human rights. He also discussed the situation in the Middle East and the role of the United States.

As Amnesty Campaign Continues

Police in Madrid Battle Protesters

MADRID, July 11 (UPI)—Riot police swinging rubber truncheons and firing scores of tear gas canisters today to clear Madrid of thousands of demonstrators protesting the arrest of a man.

U.S. Cruise Missile Called World's 'Smartest' Plane

By George C. Wilson



A Cruise missile nears completion at Boeing plant in Seattle.

Mr. Clements calls it "the most important program we have ever undertaken in regard to its potential." It can be made to perform a wide spectrum of missions, said Air Force Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Rightists Batter Foes at Tripoli, In Beirut Camp

BEIRUT, July 11 (UPI)—Christian and Syrian troops battered leftist forces throughout Lebanon today, claiming victories in the besieged Palestinian camp of Tal Zaatar and around the northern port of Tripoli.

4 Mercenaries Are Executed By Angolans

Ford and Callaghan Denounce Shootings

LUANDA, Angola, July 11 (Reuters)—Angola executed four white mercenaries by firing squad yesterday, despite international appeals for clemency.

Defenders Weaken

In addition, more than 200 persons were reported killed in the last 24 hours with 345 wounded in the escalating fighting that threatened to deal the leftist-Palestinian alliance two major defeats.

'Extreme Severity'

In London Prime Minister James Callaghan said his government was appalled by the reports of the executions—the British government can find no justification for such extreme severity.

'Brake on Interests'

President Neto Friday explained his refusal to commute the sentences in these words: "Every Angolan remembers the vile and cruel behavior of the mercenaries, who have sown death and despair in African countries in return for pay, trying in this way to put a brake on the higher interests of a people for a few coins."

'People's Tribunal'

The four men were sentenced to death by an Angolan "People's Tribunal" June 28. Nine other mercenaries were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 16 to 30 years.

Body Is Sought

LISBON, July 11 (AP)—Sen. Charles Mathias, R-Md., said today he was making "tentative arrangements" to transport the body of Gearhart back to the United States.

Weapons Specialists Credit

The development to four technological advances: reducing the E-bomb to suitcase size; using U-2 spy planes and satellites to map to detail the terrain landscape; developing a small mechanical brain that can read a contour map while flying; and building a small jet engine to power the missile.

General Dynamics Is Building

The sea-launched missile for the Navy. Its formal name is Tomahawk. Boeing is building the

But Not Encouraging Violence

Scranton Sees No U.S. Stand Against Africa Guerrilla Wars

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 11 (UPI)—The U.S. Ambassador to the UN, William Scranton, said here that the United States has no objection to Africans gaining majority rule in Rhodesia by means of guerrilla warfare. "That's entirely up to them," Mr. Scranton said Friday.

He indicated that U.S. political "aid and abetment" for African nations in pursuit of this objective would not cease if they

resorted to arms, although the United States would not provide military aid or arms for this purpose and would "go right on trying to do it without violence."

Mr. Scranton's statement, in response to questions, took public notice of U.S. policy toward the struggle in Rhodesia, a step beyond the stand taken by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger earlier, U.S. officials said later. Mr. Kissinger, in speeches on the subject, had simply omitted any reference to U.S. opposition to the use of violence.

Signal Strengthened

The effect of Friday's statement is to strengthen the U.S. signal to African governments that U.S. political, diplomatic and perhaps economic support of their objectives will not cease so long as other big powers are kept out of the military struggle against the white-minority regime of Ian Smith in Rhodesia.

Mr. Scranton returned recently from a three-week tour of 11 African nations, including Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Tanzania, four of the countries directly involved in the guerrilla struggle.

He met Thursday with President Ford and Mr. Kissinger in Washington before returning here to hold a press conference Friday morning.

Mr. Scranton was asked if the United States had voiced any objection to blacks achieving majority rule in Rhodesia by guerrilla warfare, and he replied, "No, that's entirely up to them... [but] we're going to go right on trying to do it without violence."

U.S. Credibility

Mr. Scranton said officials in the 11 countries he visited had shown "great enthusiasm" toward the new U.S. policy on what he termed "the liberation of southern Africa."

He said they made it clear that the continued credibility of this policy would depend on "our help and abetment in the liberation of southern Africa and also economic policy toward Africa."

The seven other countries on the ambassador's tour were Sierra Leone, Senegal, Upper Volta, Gabon, Swaziland, Cameroon and Ivory Coast.

The leaders of all 11 Mr. Scranton said, "were unanimous in their opinion that the only way now to achieve majority rule in Rhodesia was by all-out guerrilla warfare; that Smith is adamant and will remain adamant and the only thing to do is fight."

He said that he had told them that "we can obtain it without violence" and that the African leaders had made it clear that "they would be happy, as we would be," if there were some way to promote majority rule peacefully.

Mr. Scranton, in another context, pledged U.S. willingness to provide economic help to Africa and to "entertain" requests by African nations for U.S. arms.

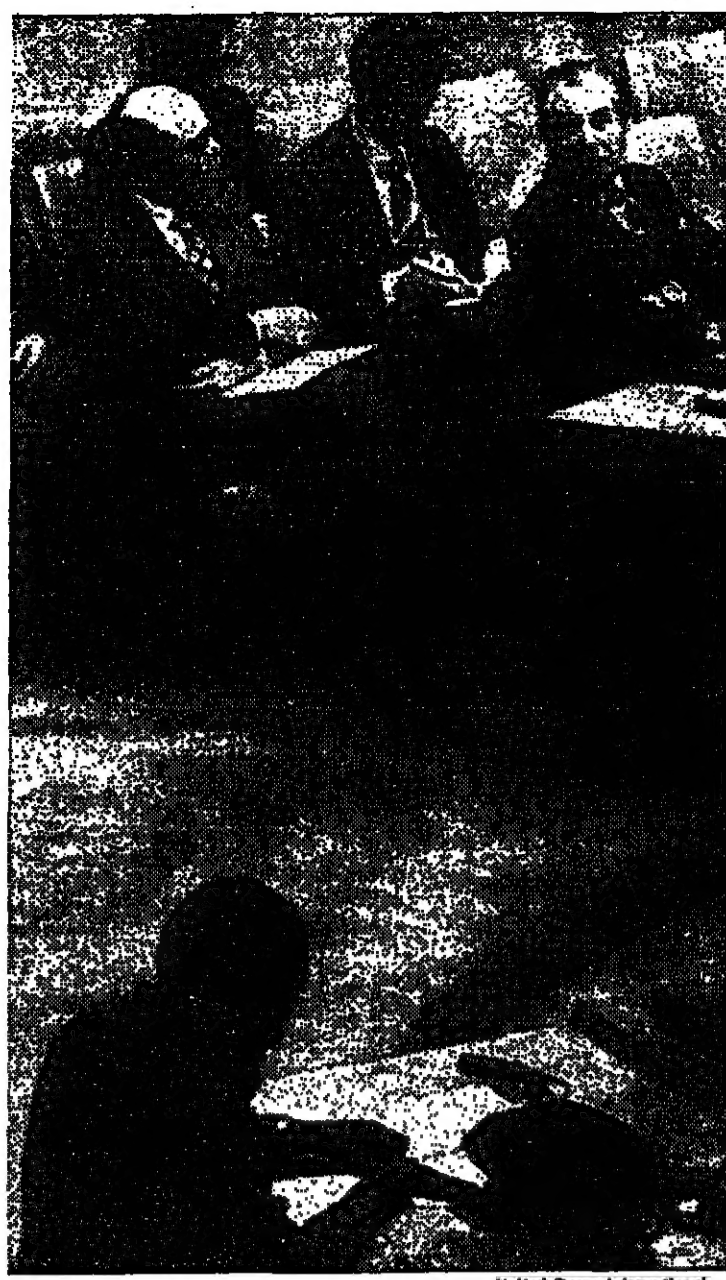
Mr. Scranton also said that there was a "strong undercurrent of feeling" in many of the African countries about the visit of South African Premier John Vorster to Israel.

He said the visit led many Africans to believe that racism prevails in Israel as well as in South Africa. Mr. Scranton added, "I took great exception to this" and advanced the view that while apartheid in South Africa is "obviously racist," Zionism is not racism at all but a concept of nationalism, he said.

Cosmonauts Refuse To Take a Dry Off

MOSCOW, July 11 (Reuters).—The two cosmonauts aboard the Soviet Union's orbiting Salyut space laboratory yesterday refused to take a scheduled day off work and insisted on continuing checks of the scientific equipment on board, Tass reported.

"We'll consider the day off purely symbolic," the mission commander, Col. Boris Volynov, told ground control. By late yesterday morning, Col. Volynov and flight engineer Lt. Col. Vitali Tselobov had logged 41 earth orbits aboard the 25-ton space station. All systems were working well, Tass said.



Israeli Ambassador to the UN Chaim Herzog (top right) listens as Ugandan Foreign Minister Juma Oris speaks.

Israel, at UN, Defends Rescue

(Continued from Page 1)

on the flight home only on "humanitarian grounds."

Mr. Oris said the Israeli "invading force" landed at Entebbe Sunday while President Amin was making "untiring efforts" to negotiate the release of the hostages.

Israel responded to President Amin's efforts with "naked aggression," Mr. Oris charged. The raiders killed 7 hijackers and about 20 Ugandan soldiers and

destroyed or damaged Ugandan aircraft and installations, he said. Three hostages and an Israeli died in the attack.

The Israeli envoy also told the Security Council that President Amin has a record of hostility toward Israel and the Jews. He recalled Marshal Amin's order to the UN in 1975 approving the slaying of Israeli athletes by Palestinian guerrillas at the Munich Olympic Games and praising Hitler's killing of Jews.

Hussein, Back From Russia, Talks of SAMs vs. Hawks

(Continued from Page 1)

lion for Hawks and Vulcans as a result of adding the necessary software and allowing for inflation, the Saudis understandably balked.

Q—When did you actually begin negotiations with the Soviets for an alternative air defense system?

A—In early May we asked the Soviets to send a team to discuss our needs. A week later the air force commander and deputy defense minister, Marshal Pavel Kutakhov, came to Jordan to begin discussions. An offer was made in less than a month as in comparison with five years of frustrating endless negotiations with our traditional friends.

Q—What is the whole range of SAMs—from two to seven? A—No. They will be the missiles and radar-guided anti-aircraft guns that fit our specific requirements and which we can handle in terms of manpower capabilities. The choice was entirely ours.

Q—Isn't it a little ironic that you turn to the Soviets at a time when President Sadat has denounced Soviet military assistance as an infringement of Egyptian sovereignty through the manipulation of supplies and spares?

A—President Sadat is entitled to his views and actions, we to ours. We have never had any experience with the Soviets but we always make sure that supplies and spares on hand are adequate and control is strictly Jordanian. However, I do feel I should say that if it hadn't been for Soviet equipment, Egypt could not have successfully crossed the canal in 1973. The October war was entirely conducted on both

fronts with Soviet weaponry. This cannot be denied.

Q—You have been highly suspicious of Soviet designs in the Middle East. What has changed your mind?

A—Nothing has changed my views on the interests of the two superpowers and their attempts to control events in the area. We stand for the best possible relations with all sides and are open to, and hope to benefit from, experiences the world over. But there can be no compromises over our own distinctive identity.

Q—What is your explanation for the seemingly endless and senseless bloodshed in Lebanon now in its 18th month?

A—First, a serious internal Lebanese problem that could have been resolved by the Lebanese themselves if the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) had kept out of it. Second, Arab divisions that used Lebanon as the battleground. Third, an unforgivable error of judgment by the PLO leadership that has caused thousands of Palestinians to be involved in an armed struggle on non-Palestinian territory in a cause that is not a Palestinian one and in other than Palestinian and Arab interests.

Q—How do you think the Lebanese civil war affects the Arab-Israeli equation?

A—In a discussion way. We have more divisions in the Arab world today than ever before. The PLO has weakened, perhaps irreparably, its argument that Jews, Moslems and Christians could live in harmony side by side in a future greater Palestine when it is seen that Arabs themselves, citizens of the same country, not only cannot co-exist but collide day and night. They have played Israel's game and diverted attention from the area's major problem—Israel's withdrawal and the pre-1947 war frontiers and the recognition of Palestinian rights on the West Bank and Gaza.

Delay Saves Airliner Of Cuba From Blast

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 11 (UPI)—A bomb exploded Friday night in a suitcase about to be loaded on a delayed Cuban airline plane. There were no casualties.

The blast took place just after 7 p.m. by which time, according to the normal schedule of the Cuban flight, the aircraft would have been airborne for 40 minutes and would have been flying over water near Montego Bay, on the Jamaican north coast.

Twenty-nine passengers of Jamaican, Cuban, U.S., Dominican, British and Argentine nationality were scheduled to depart on the aircraft.

LONDON THEATRES
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Overlapping Conflicts Confuse Lebanese Crisis

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, July 11 (NYT)—Two wars are being fought in Lebanon. One is between the Syrians and the Palestinians. The other is between Lebanese Christian rightists and an alliance of Lebanese Moslems and leftists.

The two overlap because the Syrian Army is giving vital support to the Christian rightist forces and the Palestinians are fighting alongside the Moslem left.

The pattern is the same on the political level, where the latest mediation effort by the Arab League collapsed last week. Mahmoud Riad, the league's secretary-general, failed to get cease-fire talks started.

The Syrians and Palestinians being the two strongest forces in the country, their conflict has come to overshadow the Lebanese civil war proper.

Agreement Noted

Rival Lebanese politicians agree on only one thing—that they can do nothing unless the Syrian-Palestinian conflict is settled one way or another.

Pierre Gemayel, the head of the Christian Phalangists, has declared that his side would enter into negotiations only after the Palestinians in Lebanon were disarmed. And Kamal Jumblatt, head of the Moslem left, said negotiations could be held only after the Syrian Army is withdrawn.

The front lines thus are defined more clearly than ever. But they are blurred because both the Syrians and the Palestinians are open to pressure and even blackmail from their Lebanese partners.

There are signs that Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, is more willing than Mr. Jumblatt to enter into negotiations. And the Christian rightists have drawn the Syrians more deeply into the civil war by persuading them to send their tanks into battle alongside Christian forces threatened by a leftist-Palestinian counteroffensive south of Tripoli.

Balance Tipped

The large-scale intervention of Syrian troops a month ago has tipped the military balance against the Palestinians and the Lebanese Moslem forces that held the upper hand before.

Before the arrival of the Syrians, the Christian rightists were besieged in their bastions in east Beirut and the littoral to the northeast. They were largely cut off from the rest of the country and their military and civilian supply lines have been restored and they are on the offensive.

The Palestinians and Moslem leftists, who before Syria's intervention had counted the entire Arab world as their hinterland, now are being blockaded and feel the impact of shortages of arms, gasoline, flour and other essentials. The western quarters of Beirut, which they dominate, have virtually no electric power.

With the failure of the Arab League to negotiate a cease-fire, the position of the Palestinians and their Lebanese allies is apt to worsen.

The Palestinians concede that their commands cannot win a conventional war against the regular Syrian Army.

But increasingly the Palestinians talk about a "Vietnamization" of Lebanon. By this they mean a long-term revolutionary war, including the mobilization of the Lebanese and Palestinian masses and a scorched-earth policy that would reduce the remaining part of Beirut to rubble.

For the last two weeks, the military battle has focused on Tel Zaatar, an isolated but heavily fortified Palestinian camp

just east of Beirut. Tel Zaatar has become a deeply emotional symbol to both sides.

The camp has been a threat to communications between Christian-held east Beirut and the solidly Christian littoral north-east of the capital, where the

Christian rightists would set up their own government if Lebanon were to be partitioned.

Hundreds of men have died on both sides in the fight for Tel Zaatar and the neighboring, smaller camp of Jisr al-Fasha, which fell on June 30. Few areas

in any war have undergone fiercer artillery shelling.

The battle of Tel Zaatar is up the impact of the Syrian military intervention.

Lebanese rightist forces launched their attack on the camp. Syrian troops broke the last Palestinian siege of Tel Zaatar, Christian city of 75,000 inhabitants in the Bekaa Valley.

The Christians of Zahle, in effect, hostages of the Syrian Army. The forces did not dare to attack camp because they knew that the Palestinians and leftists would overrun Zahle in retaliation. Rightist forces were vastly outnumbered when Syrian troops moved against the camp. Zahle moved against the camp and attacked Palestinian forces that had threatened Christian heartland from a ski resort high on Mount Lebanon. The Palestinians could face a two-front battle and, thus, free rightists for the attack on Tel Zaatar. Syrian forces in this move, moreover, opened the way toward the Christian-held city of Zahle, thus giving the Christian rightists direct overland access to Damascus for the time in six months.

Rome Prosecutor Is Killed; Fascist Group Claims Deed

ROME, July 11 (UPI)—Self-styled rightist gunmen killed a Rome magistrate with a sub-machine-gun blast as he drove to work yesterday.

Police said assistant prosecutor Vittorio Occorsio had just entered his car near his home in a residential suburb of Rome when two gunmen in another automobile blocked his way. A sub-machine-gun blast killed him at the wheel of his car.

The gunmen fled, leaving behind a message attributing the killing to the neo-Fascist Ordine Nuovo (New Order) movement.

"Bourgeois justice goes as far as life imprisonment. Revolutionary justice goes beyond that," the message read.

Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga and the chief of anti-terrorist police, Emilio Santillo, went to the assassination scene. Mr. Occorsio recently investigated 118 New Order members who are scheduled to go on trial in the autumn on charges of trying to reconstitute the outlawed Fascist party.

He also served as a prosecutor in several nonpolitical kidnappings for ransom.

He was killed 33 days after gunmen in Genoa assassinated the chief prosecutor, Francesco Cossiga, his driver and bodyguard. Several bands of leftists and rightists urban guerrillas have claimed responsibility for that assassination.

"This is a clear act of intimidation," Mr. Cossiga told reporters. "Occorsio is the second magistrate to be killed in a brief time, but we will react with all our forces. Political madness cannot be allowed to destroy democracy."

Joint Action Hinted

Mr. Cossiga said he would seek the collaboration of police from all European Common Market countries "because there might be, here in Italy, terrorist centers with links abroad."

He said the Common Market interior ministers discussed joint action



Vittorio Occorsio

against terrorism in a recent meeting in Luxembourg.

The police said the gunman fired at least 25 shots, of which 15 hit Mr. Occorsio's car. They said a witness took the license number of the assassin's car, which burned out to have been stolen 15 days ago.

In an almost simultaneous incident, someone hurled a firebomb into the entrance hall of a Bologna apartment building where chief public prosecutor Domenico Bonfiglio lives. The bombing caused minor damage and no injuries.

A leaflet left on the scene attributed the bombing to the Ordine Nero (Black Order) movement, an offshoot of New Order. In Perugia, two pistol shots were fired early today at the front door of the home of Alfredo Ariotti, an assistant prosecutor. The police said there were no injuries.

A typewritten message signed by the New Order was found nearby, the police said.

West Berlin's Deputy Mayor Quits Because of Jailbreak

BERLIN, July 11 (UPI)—A political storm caused by the escape from prison of four women urban guerrillas swept West Berlin Deputy Mayor Hermann Oxfort from office yesterday.

Mr. Oxfort submitted his resignation as deputy mayor and as head of the city Justice Department, which runs the prisons, to Mayor Klaus Schütz, an old political foe.

"I personally am not guilty of any failure but the escape of the anarchists was such a shocking event, with such great political impact, coming as it did on the heels of the Uganda hijacking drama, that it demands a reaction from me," the 47-year-old lawyer told a news conference.

On Wednesday, the day of the escape, Mr. Oxfort rejected a demand by the opposition Christian Democrats that he step down. Government sources said he reconsidered when he was told that his stand would hurt the coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats in the Oct. 3 West German parliamentary election. The coalition rules in both Bonn and West Berlin.

Mr. Oxfort told the news conference that the election argument had influenced his decision to resign.

Brandt Resignation

His resignation did not end the controversy over the escape. It was the greatest political uproar since the spy scandal that led to Willy Brandt stepping down as chancellor two years ago.

Karl Carstens, the floor leader of the Christian Democrats in the West German Bundestag, the lower house of parliament, said, "The responsibility for the mess in the Berlin justice administration rests with Mayor Schütz. He cannot hide behind Oxfort."

A party spokesman said the West Berlin Christian Democrats would hold a caucus Tuesday to decide whether to bring a no-confidence motion against Mr. Schütz in the city House of Representatives.

Mr. Schütz, in accepting Mr. Oxfort's resignation, said Mr. Oxfort personally had done nothing wrong. He said that security in the prisons is "lamentable" and he called the escape "scandalous."

Uganda Hijacking

One of the four who escaped from the prison was Inge Viett, whose release along with 52 other pro-Palestine prisoners was demanded by the guerrillas who hijacked an Air France airliner



Hermann Oxfort

to Uganda. The guerrillas' hostages were freed in an Israeli commando raid.

The four considered members of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist band, were accused of murder, bombings, kidnapping and bank robbery.

Mr. Oxfort, a Free Democrat, became deputy mayor when the Social Democrats lost their majority in the West Berlin election in March of last year and formed a coalition with the Free Democrats. During the news conference, Mr. Oxfort was sharply critical of conditions in the Lehrterstrasse Prison, from which the women escaped.

He said the prison, built at the turn of the century, was ill equipped for detaining anarchists. The women had been able to communicate with one another and with persons outside the prison without being noticed by their guards, he said.

New Prison Building

Mr. Oxfort said that since taking office 15 months ago he had pressed for a new prison building. Only a few weeks ago he was ordered a site by the Senate, he said. On the night of the escape, a central monitoring room in the prison from which any unusual activities would have been noticed, was unstaffed, contrary to prison rules, he said.

One of the escapees had not been locked up in a maximum security cell, but in a cell which could be unlocked from inside, he said. It was possible that she freed herself and obtained keys for the other cells, he said.

Mr. Oxfort said a skylight in the prison library, through which the women climbed after overpowering two female wardens, had not been secured by bars,

Andreotti Favored as Italy Premi

ROME, July 11 (UPI)—Dep. Giovanni Leone will appoint Giulio Andreotti Italy's new premier, polls said today.

They said Mr. Andreotti, who headed a center-right coalition four years ago and is the out-budget minister, was the runner among several Christian Democratic candidates for task of trying to form Italy's government in 33 years.

Mr. Leone planned consultations tomorrow and Tuesday with leaders of the nation's parties represented in Parliament. He was expected to announce his choice for premier-designate Tuesday night.

Politicians said Mr. Leone, who had been in the cabinet since 1974, proposed a single candidate, besides Mr. Andreotti, to lead the government. He was expected to announce his choice for premier-designate Tuesday night.

Outgoing Premier Aldo Moro does not want to take the reins of government. Party sources said Moro's caretaker government Christian Democrats resign day after leading Italy to the June 20-21 national election.

The Christian Democrats maintained the country's largest but the Communists gain the balloting and are given their first share in government-making in 29 years.

The Christian Democrats thus far refused to accept Communists in the government, although they would consult with the Communists on national policy.

The Socialists, Italy's largest party and a key player in any coalition, have now stayed out of any government posed by the Communists.

Madrid Police Halt Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

patented and no incidents were reported.

Demonstrations were scheduled tonight in other some authorized, some not.

El Pais said that Mr. S. in his first address to the Tuesday, had intended to speak on the amnesty issue. But first vice-premier, Gen. Fernandez Santiago, vetoed it on the basis of the conservative army's ship, the newspaper said.

Other press reports said Suarez may raise the issue speech this week in which he detail the new government's grain.

Mr. Suarez has pledged his government to speeding up of reform. Government sources detail the details of the program drafted by the three youngest, most liberal members of the net—Interior Minister Joaquin Martin Villa, 41; Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, 41, and Minister of Justice Landelino Lavilla, 39.

Diplomatic Talks

VIENNA, July 11 (Reuters)—Spain's new foreign minister day began talks here with 14 diplomats based in Europe to plan policies to the Communist world.

Mr. Oreja, who arrived yesterday, was joined by heads of Spanish missions in seven Warsaw Pact states: Yugoslavia.

Ambassador to Austria Raulo Lopez Roda, former foreign minister, also in the discussions at Spanish Embassy.

Spain has full ambassadorial relations with East Germany only trade and consular missions in the Soviet Union and Communist countries.

Spanish officials said the would survey prospects for the status of Spain's East European missions.

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July 11, 1976

Obituaries

Arnold Gingrich, a Founder of Esquire Magazine in 1933

NEW YORK, July 11 (NYT).—Arnold Gingrich, 72, one of the founders of Esquire magazine in 1933 and its principal guiding light in most of the years since then, died Friday at his home in Ridgewood, N.Y.

From the time he persuaded Ernest Hemingway to write for the first issue of Esquire and then used his name to lure other writers, Mr. Gingrich became known as a headhunter of famous authors. Over the years he turned out a headhunter of famous authors, over the years he turned out a headhunter of famous authors, over the years he turned out a headhunter of famous authors.

and Mr. Gingrich decided to put out a men's fashion magazine that would exploit the "new leisure."

High Price Per Copy

They charged 50 cents for it, an outrageously high sum in those days.

Some time earlier, Mr. Gingrich had struck up a correspondence with Hemingway, whose stories he had been collecting.

One day in 1933, Mr. Gingrich was in a Chicago bookstore and met Hemingway there. Mr. Gingrich immediately asked Hemingway to write for the new magazine, promising to pay him double what any other magazine paid.

chief. This year he was named founding editor.

In 1971 he wrote "Nothing But People: The Early Days at Esquire."

Thomas A. Yawkey

NEW YORK, July 11 (NYT).—Thomas A. Yawkey, 73, the owner of the Boston Red Sox, died Friday of leukemia, the baseball club announced.

Since he acquired the Red Sox in 1933, it has been estimated that Mr. Yawkey, a sportsman-owner, lost more than \$10 million on the team. Fortunately, he had the money to lose—and much more.

11 (AP).—The Most Rev. François Charrière, 82, retired Roman Catholic Bishop of Lausanne, Geneva and Fribourg, died here today.

Bishop Charrière was in charge of his diocese from 1945 to 1973.

Katharine King

ATLANTA, July 11 (AP).—The niece of slain civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr., Esther Darlene King, 20, collapsed and died Friday while jogging at a high school track. Miss King's father, the late Rev. A. D. King, drowned at his Atlanta home in 1969. Two years ago, her grandmother, Mrs. Martin Luther King Sr., was shot to death as she played the organ at a church.



Arnold Gingrich

China Slow to Fill Vacancies In High Ranks of Leadership

By Jacques Leslie

15 months on the Standing Committee, including Premier Chou En-lai. One other member, Teng Hsiao-ping, who was assumed until his fall to be Chairman Mao Tse-tung's heir apparent, was removed from power. It is believed that Premier Hua Guofeng joined the Standing Committee when he was selected as Chou's successor in April.

That only one of the five vacancies in the Standing Committee has been filled suggests that the full Politburo, which probably performs this task, finds it a hard one. One reason may be the difficulty in finding replacements with sufficient qualifications. Compared to men such as Chou and Chu Teh, whose decades of exploits have become almost legendary in China, the next generation of party leaders seems relatively colorless.

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Corsican Is Jailed In Police Death

PARIS, July 11 (Reuters).—A Corsican who lent a gun used to kill a policeman at a riot in Bastia last August was sentenced yesterday to 10 years in prison for attempted murder.

Serge Cacciari, 24, admitted before the State Security Court to being at the riot and lending the gun to an unnamed man.

The riot began as a protest against an incident a few days before when police stormed a wine depot near Bastia, where dozens of Corsican autonomists had barricaded themselves. Two policemen were killed in the gun battle that followed.

Assuming that a power struggle between radicals and moderates is going on in Peking, one other reason may be paramount: The two sides cannot agree on replacements because of policy differences. Among authorities on China here, who believe that a power struggle is now unfolding, it is assumed that the radicals favor emphasis on strict egalitarianism even at the expense of quick economic development, while the moderates want to avoid further major disruptions in economic growth.

If a power struggle is the problem, it is exacerbated by Chu Teh's death, which leaves only one presumed moderate, ailing and aged National Defense Minister Yeh Chien-ying, on the Standing Committee. Of the four other members, two are considered radicals; Mr. Mao is thought usually to support the radicals, and Mr. Hua's position is unclear.

Europe Gets More Showers But It's Too Little, Too Late

LONDON, July 11 (AP).—There were more occasional showers across parts of drought-stricken Europe this weekend but farmers said it was too little, too late.

The Swiss government offered farmers subsidies to offset the cost of fuel to run irrigation pumps, while Swiss growers appealed for more aid to pay for drought damage and to compensate them for having to slaughter cattle they are no longer able to feed.

withering heat and are already scarce and expensive.

Northern France, West Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg have felt the worst impact of the long drought, in which a dry winter and spring have been followed by an almost rainless summer.

Lack of pasture and fodder may result in a million head of livestock being slaughtered in Italy alone, farmers' associations there warned.

But for more than a decade, neither Collins' outstanding baseball acumen nor Mr. Yawkey's millions could bring a pennant to Boston. Numerous sums were spent to buy such stars as Lefty Grove, Joe Cronin, Jimmy Fox, Max Bishop and Doc Cramer.

After World War II, a more-often home-grown team (Ted Williams, Dom D'Amico, Johnny Pesky, Bobby Doerr, Tex Hughson and Dave Ferriss) gave Mr. Yawkey his first pennant in 1918.

Soviet Seaman Asks Asylum in New York

NEW YORK, July 11 (UPI).—A Soviet merchant seaman jumped ship yesterday and turned himself in to city police with a request for political asylum, authorities said.

The police said Valeri Stankoff, 37, a crew member of the ship Odessa, went to a police station where the sailor said that he wanted to defect because, among other reasons, "the food is better here." Immigration agents took Mr. Stankoff to their headquarters for questioning.

Algeria Seizes Man In Slaying of Bishop

ALGER, July 11 (AP).—Algerian police announced yesterday the arrest of 26-year-old Abdesslem Abdelkader, accused of assassinating the Most Rev. Gaston-Marie Jaquerie, 72, Roman Catholic auxiliary bishop of Algiers, outside the city's main Catholic church.

Mr. Abdelkader was formally charged with killing Bishop Jaquerie with a kitchen knife, he was said to have bought only hours before the murder. Thursday. A police statement said Mr. Abdelkader had a record of mental instability. Bishop Jaquerie was buried in Algiers yesterday.

Portugal Prepares to Start Its Experiment in Democracy

By Marvin Howe

LISBON, July 11 (NYT).—After two years of revolutionary instability, Portugal is now endowed with new democratic institutions. The question is, will they work?

Wednesday, the new democratically elected President will pledge to uphold the new Constitution before the new National Assembly and then he will name a new chief of government.

The democratic powers will be faced with the enormous task of reconstructing Portuguese society, which has been disrupted at every level.

Vatican Pay Up But Pope Urges More Austerity

VATICAN CITY, July 11 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI has raised the salaries of the Vatican's 3,000 employees by 23,000 lire (\$27.50) a month, but ordered savings on other budget items to keep the papal state's deficit from getting out of hand, Vatican sources said yesterday.

They said the raise, based on the cost-of-living index in surrounding Italy, went into effect July 1. But Vatican department heads were told that the Pope was worried over the effect the raise would have on Vatican finances.

On the other hand, the revolutionary parties to the left of the Communist party have been bolstered by the performance of their candidate, Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, in last month's presidential election. He came in second with 16 per cent of the vote and has announced plans to form an opposition revolutionary front.

The new government will also have economic problems. Mr. Soares plans to personally appeal to the unions to curb labor unrest and accept necessary austerity measures.

Among the new government's other problems will be to restructure the economy—which was based on cheap labor, colonial revenue, tourism and emigrants' remittances—to provide work and housing for the more than 600,000 colonial refugees and to stimulate investment, which has virtually stopped since the revolution.

French Adopt New Tax on Capital Gains

PARIS, July 11 (Reuters).—Parliament approved yesterday controversial capital gains tax which had threatened to wreck the ruling coalition.

The Senate and National Assembly voted for the new law, and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing told reporters: "From now on there will be no legislation that is not before 1978."

Rhodesia Says Its Troops Open Fire on Border

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 11 (UPI).—Rhodesian security forces last week fired across the border on troops of the Mozambique Army who were preparing to launch an attack on them, a Rhodesian communiqué said yesterday.

The communiqué, covering border clashes with guerrillas in the previous 48 hours, said at least 22 persons were killed in several skirmishes.

At Vila Salazar, a Rhodesian Army and police border post about 300 miles southeast of Salisbury, a group of Mozambique troops "were observed moving into an ambush position on the other side of the border," the communiqué said. "Security forces opened fire from this side of the border and one Frelimo soldier is believed to have been killed."

Iranian Prince Ends Visit

MOSCOW, July 11 (AP).—Crown Prince Reza Pahlavi, of Iran left Kiev for home today at the end of his 10-day tour of the Soviet Union, Tass reports.

4 Koreans Die on Bus


SEOUL, July 11 (Reuters).—Four persons died and 25 were injured when a bus toppled over a cliff and plunged 25 meters near the southern port city of Pusan Friday.

Strawberries Scarce

Housewives, meanwhile, complained of the high cost of lettuce, cucumbers and other salad foods that are normally at their lowest prices this time of year.

Bishop Charrière

FRIBOURG, Switzerland, July 11 (AP).—The Most Rev. François Charrière, 82, retired Roman Catholic Bishop of Lausanne, Geneva and Fribourg, died here today.



montedison

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 1975

During the course of 1975, the progress of MONTEDISON and of its major subsidiaries was conditioned by the recession which characterized the entire year. The reduction in total proceeds, opposed to an increase in operating costs, resulted for MONTEDISON S.p.A. in a loss of 72.8 billion Lire (\$ 106.3 million), after depreciation and amortization totaling 161.3 billion Lire (\$ 236.2 million) applying the standard fiscal rates. Also the other major associated companies of the Group closed the year with negative results. During the Stockholders' Meeting held in Milan on April 22, the financial report was approved and it was decided to partially cover the loss of the year utilizing 24.1 billion Lire (\$ 35.3 million) from prior years' earnings and 28.9 billion Lire (\$ 42.2 million) from the fund for stabilization of dividends. The remaining loss, equal to 127 billion Lire (\$ 188.7 million), was then carried forward.

The financial result was influenced by exceptional items both active and passive.

During the recession plagued 1975, MONTEDISON S.p.A. obtained proceeds from sales in the amount of 1,888.8 billion Lire (\$ 2,766.6 million); a 17.5% decline as compared to 1974. For the MONTEDISON Group as a whole, the total consolidated proceeds, i.e. the total sales to third parties, were 3,535 billion Lire (\$ 5,175.7 million); a decline of 12.2% as compared to 1974.

For MONTEDISON S.p.A., the major reduction of proceeds came from basic chemicals and plastics. Almost all of the Associated Companies in Italy operating in the chemical field had unsatisfactory financial results.

Abroad, however, Subsidiaries producing chemicals had a more favorable year; in particular, NOVAMONT, which produces polypropylene in the United States was able to operate at a profit since the market started recovering at the beginning of the second half of 1975. NOVAMONT's profit continued its strong position in the U.S. market. This expansion is undergoing an expansion program with the building of a new polypropylene plant.

In the United States the new Company SWEDCAST was formed which is entirely owned by the MONTEDISON Group. SWEDCAST runs the polymethylmethacrylate sheet factory bought by MONTEDISON from Swedlow, in order to acquire their know-how and vast experience in research. This new enterprise is important in relation to the Group's expansion in the field of technopolymers; the Company ended the year with a profit.

The Dutch CNA, which operates in the nitrogen fertilizers field increased its sales taking advantage of the low cost for raw materials and of the high productivity of its labor force. The Company closed 1975 with excellent results.

The Spanish Company PAULAR, owned 50% by MONTEDISON and 50% by the Spanish Group ENPETROL, closed the year with an acceptable profit after a slow start in 1975.

In the engineering field, TECNIMONT continued to operate successfully and is currently involved in a number of important projects in Italy, and, to a greater extent, abroad.

In the pharmaceutical field, the successful introduction of new specialties resulted in increased sales.

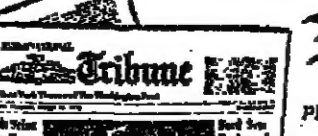
The equivalent in US dollars has been calculated at the exchange rate from Italian lire valid as at 31 December 1975

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Great Britain (air) ... \$ 228.00 114.00 57.00	Netherlands (air) ... \$ 228.00 114.00 57.00	Vietnam (air) ... \$ 228.00 114.00 57.00
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Excelsior Critical of Regime Mexican Liberal Newspaper Reappears as Conservative

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, July 11 (AP)—Excelsior, the independent newspaper that was seized Thursday by its conservative owners, appeared Friday with a traditionally liberal view of Mexican affairs replaced by a conservative outlook.

The conservative dissidents, who Thursday night ousted the editor of the newspaper, co-ordinator, Julio Scherer Garcia, and 200 members of his staff, were apparently encouraged and assisted in their move by the government of President Luis Echeverria.

On a long editorial Friday, the new leaders of Excelsior said they were going to continue to inform the people of Mexico "with truth and independence." They added that "the decision made by the new leadership of Excelsior has nothing to do with the editorial policies of the old Excelsior."

Nevertheless, the ousting of Mr. Scherer and his liberal associates is equivalent to the closing of an independent opinion-making outlet since Excelsior, often the only forum for serious

Peru General Stages Brief Rebellion

LIMA, July 11 (AP)—The left-wing military government has put down a brief, small-scale revolt, the first since coming to power last year, and emerged with pledges of support in its determination to achieve order and stability.

Many military officers declared their loyalty to the "revolutionary" government of Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez after a short rebellion who was known as a supporter of capitalism rebelled Friday with the aid of a handful of enlisted men.

Gen. Carlos Bobbio, head of the military school of the revolution, said he had been ordered to suppress the school with some of his students on Lima's outskirts for about two hours before capturing it.

His fate was not known but he was reportedly unharmed. He had been promoted to general, he had proposed a more capitalist approach in solving Peru's economic problems and he was said to resign, informed sources said.

Little Planning

Gen. Bobbio returned to the school and, apparently with little planning and no active support from other high-ranking officers, he turned himself in the school with some of his students.

Sources said a few shots were exchanged with a military unit that was sent to dislodge him, but that no one was injured.

The government, all controlled by the official communiques of support for the government from the fields of the army, navy and air force and the commanders of the five of Peru's military regions.

The government is trying to distribute income through land reform, nationalization of private assets and a plan to have workers at least 50 per cent of companies.

The government already has a monopoly in railroads, electric power and oil and steel production and has majority industry stakes in shipping, mining and cement production. It also owns the country's largest airline, Aeroperu.

South Africa Refuses to Free Juveniles Seized in Riots

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, July 11 (AP)—Police officials here have rejected demands for the release of several dozen black juveniles seized during the rioting in the Johannesburg area three weeks ago.

They were among 1,299 persons detained during the rioting, one of the adults arrested have been discharged or released on bail, but the police, citing as that the juveniles will fail to appear in court, have refused to let them go.

What do you think would happen if we let them go?" said Brig. Roos, the officer heading investigations into the riots. "We would never find them."

The continued imprisonment of youths became an issue after local reporter glimpsed several of them in cells at the central police complex here at John Street Square. The reporter said that those he saw were ragged, dressed, mostly shoeless, included a boy who appeared to be about 5 years old.

According to the Johannesburg police officials denied any knowledge of juveniles being held in the report said he had the account said the officials then acknowledged that children were being held, but withheld details.

Brig. Roos subsequently announced that 33 of the juveniles in the central police complex under 18. He said that the next was 15 and that all had a formally repudiated by a police official declined to

analysis of the country's problems and for criticism of the government's performance.

None of the intellectuals and political commentators who have written regularly in Excelsior during the last eight years will be published by the conservatives.

Poet Resigns

Octavio Paz, the poet, has resigned as editor of Excelsior's literary monthly, Plural, to protest Mr. Scherer's removal.

The columnist who wrote on Friday's editorial page were either unknown or using pseudonyms, but all reflected a more conservative position.

The events of Thursday afternoon, when Mr. Scherer and his aides abandoned the Excelsior building for fear of a violent confrontation with the rebels, shocked many Mexicans. They seemed unaware of the seriousness of the six-month propaganda campaign against Excelsior in newspapers and on radio and television.

Reasons Not Clear

The reasons behind the ousting of Mr. Scherer are still not clear, although evidence of the government's involvement appears to be overwhelming. In Mexico, a propaganda campaign of the kind directed against Excelsior generally takes place only with the approval of the government.

The campaign was accompanied by the occupation of property owned by Excelsior by a group of squatters led by Humberto Serrano, a recently elected member of parliament representing the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party. He said the occupation would end only on Mr. Scherer's removal.

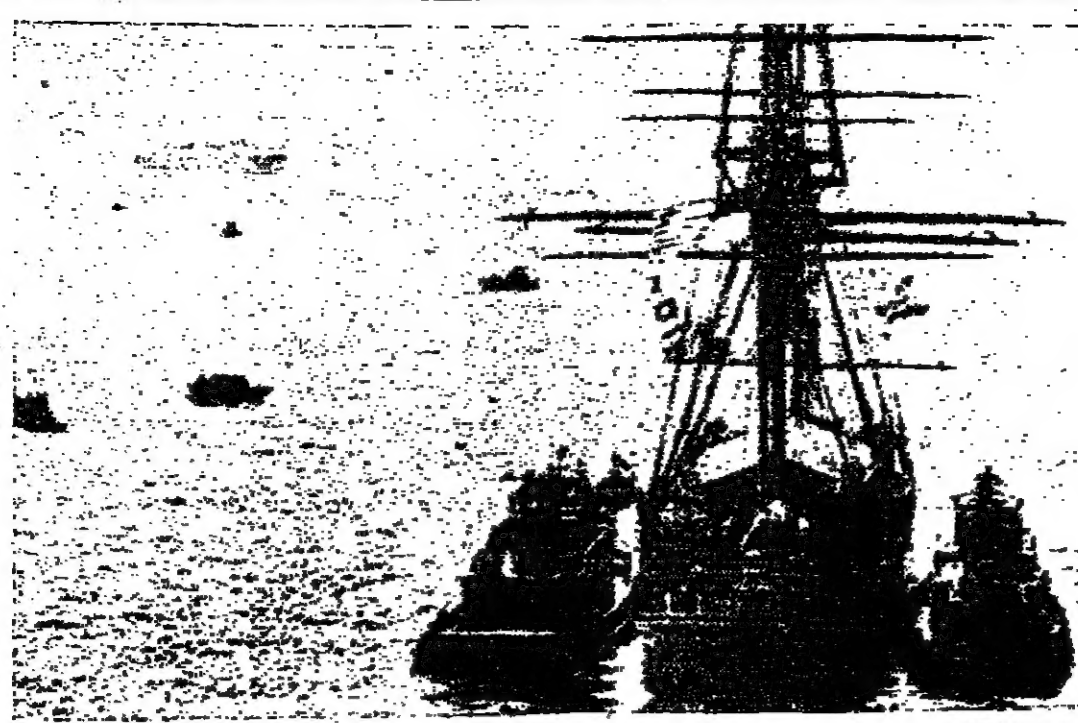
Feared Gun Fight

During Thursday's event, when the dissidents decided to take the editor's office by force and a gun battle was feared, Mr. Scherer called for police protection. After an hour, the police had not arrived and the editor was forced to leave the building.

Mr. Echeverria, who is to hand over power to former Finance Minister Jose Lopez Portillo on Dec. 1, has frequently stated that one of the principal achievements of his government has been to strengthen freedom of expression. However, some analysts who formerly wrote for Excelsior have suggested that Mr. Echeverria simply became irritated with Excelsior's frequent questioning and criticism of his administration's economic and foreign policies.

But other analysts believe the affair is linked to the recent acquisition of a 37-member newspaper chain by a new group which includes Mr. Echeverria among its principal shareholders.

These analysts said that the newspaper group, which is called the Mexican Editorial Organization and includes Mexico City's El Sol and El Universal, will provide Mr. Echeverria with his principal power base after December.



HISTORIC SALUTE—'Old Ironsides' is towed to greet Queen Elizabeth's yacht Britannia.

Queen Gets Whirlwind Tour of Revolutionary Boston

BOSTON, July 11 (UPI)—Queen Elizabeth visited a vital center of the American Revolution today.

"May its light never be dimmed," the Queen said, referring to the spark of freedom symbolized by the lighted lantern in the spire of old North Church 200 years ago. That light warmed a waiting Paul Revere that British troops were marching on Concord and Lexington.

3,000 Cubans Are Reported In Cabinda

BOSTON, July 11 (UPI)—The Christian Science Monitor has reported that there are an estimated 3,000 Cubans, most of them soldiers, in the Angolan oil-producing enclave of Cabinda.

"Contrary to Angolan government assertions, Cubans are in this tropical African enclave in force—uniformed, armed and almost everywhere," according to an article written from Cabinda by staff correspondent June Goodwin.

Cubans have a military base right next to the commercial airport and they have a base in Cabinda town in the former Portuguese Army base. Both bases were seen by this reporter," the article said. "The one in town has extensive new communications antennas."

The article reported most of the Cubans were soldiers but there were also some working in the area's hospital.

"A pro-government source put the number of Cubans in the enclave at 3,000, Miss Goodwin said.

The article said the Cuban soldiers and the army of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola "are essentially an army of occupation because there is no willing support for them among the Cabindans."

Cabinda, a 2,800-square-mile enclave along the Atlantic coast, is separated from Angola by a narrow strip of Zaïre and has extensive oil deposits.

The newspaper said the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (FLEC) "is opposing the Cubans" with some success.

"About four weeks ago, FLEC successfully ambushed a convoy of Cuban trucks on the road to Mijouje, a town on the border with Congo (Brazzaville)," the article said.

"Informed Western sources say FLEC controls one-third of Cabinda—the swampy rain forest north from Buco Zau," the article said.

"After the recent FLEC ambush, the Cubans quickly imported tanks and at least five helicopter gunships that each can carry 11 soldiers," the newspaper said.

On June 19, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld said that the United States had "no concrete evidence" that any Cuban troops were being withdrawn from Angola. The next day, he altered his stance, saying that, although troops had returned to Havana, it was part of a rotation and others had been sent to replace them.

Indonesian Aides Urge Evacuation Of Quake Victims

JAKARTA, July 11 (AP)—Officials called yesterday for a major effort to evacuate about 50,000 survivors of the West Irian Province earthquakes and landslides that left an estimated 9,000 persons dead.

President Suharto declared a national disaster in the remote mountainous area stricken during the last two weeks, the provincial governor said after meeting with the President.

Gov. Sutrisna said at least 10 helicopters and other small aircraft were needed to help evacuate survivors. Gov. Sutrisna said President Suharto agreed to provide \$200,000 to help the evacuation from Kurima, Oklab, Okkab and Okkab districts.

The governor said the United States, Australia, Britain and West Germany have offered assistance, which is to be channeled through the Indonesian Red Cross.

The first earthquake hit June 26. Most of the deaths were caused by earthquakes on July 4.

The Queen, standing beneath the balcony of the old State House and only a few feet from the site of the Boston Massacre, said, "We have been very moved by the welcome we have received in this city, particularly since it was here—in Boston—that it all began and it was not many miles from here, at Lexington and Concord, that the first shots were fired in the war between Britain and America, 201 years ago."

The Queen and Prince Philip arrived in Boston Harbor—scene of the Boston Tea Party—aboard the royal yacht Britannia. She was met at the mouth of the harbor by the USS Constitution, the oldest commissioned U.S. warship.

The 179-year-old Constitution, which earned its nickname "Old Ironsides" because British cannonballs bounced off it, greeted the Queen with a 21-gun salute from the aged cannons.

About 100 chanting demonstrators, protesting British involvement in Northern Ireland, booed the Queen as the couple strolled through a crowd of 30,000 cheering persons at city hall.

The cheers and applause all but drowned out the jeers, although calls to "get out of Ireland" were clearly heard. The protesters carried placards that read "The Queen's Soldiers Murder Irish People" and "We Shall Overcome British Brutality."

It was the first time a reigning British monarch has visited Boston.

The Queen was taken on a whirlwind tour including visits to Paul Revere's home, Samuel Adams Park, Faneuil Hall—all symbolic of that time when Americans broke the bonds of colonialism.

The Boston visit was the Queen's last in the United States during this Bicentennial year.

Ambitious, Third 5-Year Plan

Malaysia Is Planning to Raise \$18.1 Billion for Guns, Butter

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, July 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn has announced Malaysia's third five-year development plan for which it intends to raise \$18.1 billion to alleviate poverty and fight Communist guerrillas.

Mr. Hussein said that, "with the re-emergence of Communism, the militant or otherwise, the nation is also faced with increased subversion and guerrilla activity which threaten national security."

"The government will give top priority to dealing with these threats as they can affect the very foundations of the lives and ideals of all Malaysians who cherish a free and democratic way of life. The next five years will be challenging for the nation," said Mr. Hussein, 55, who became Prime Minister six months ago when his brother-in-law Tun Abdul Razak died.

Of the \$18.1 billion, \$7.4 billion is to come from the government while the rest of the \$10.7 billion will be sought from the private sector. The new plan is 90 per cent more costly than the previous one.

The defense and security expenditure of \$977 million is an increase of about 55 per cent.

Prime Minister Hussein made it clear that, if the Communist threat worsens, the defense expenditure could be increased.

Officials said helicopters, 24-16 rifles, howitzers, ships for the navy and armored cars were on the list of new equipment for the army and police.

The majority of the guerrillas are Chinese and many officials and diplomats have said that one reason for this was because Chinese were finding it difficult to get agricultural land or jobs.

Mr. Hussein said under the plan Chinese would be given land and more jobs.

The government hopes to raise \$1.4 billion overseas and \$1-

nance Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah said Malaysia hopes to get loans, investments and aid from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi.

Other officials said Malaysia would also seek assistance from the World Bank and other institutions, besides commercial loans from banks and other sources overseas. The bulk of the money, however, is to come from local taxation and loans.

"There is a lot of money available in Malaysia itself as shown by government loans getting oversubscribed by as much as two to three times every time we float one," a Treasury official said.

Of the private investments of \$10.7 billion, the government expects about half to come from overseas sources, including foreign companies here who would reinvest profits. The rest will come from Malaysians.

Egypt Sentences 3 Libyans in Plot

CAIRO, July 11 (AP)—An Egyptian court sentenced two Libyans to 15 years in prison at hard labor yesterday for trying to assassinate or kidnap a former Libyan politician who was given asylum in Egypt. The Middle East News Agency reported it said a third Libyan received a five-year term.

The three had confessed on their arrest May 13 that Libyan leader Col. Moammar Qadhafi had ordered them to kill or kidnap Omar el-Meheshi, the agency said.

Mr. Meheshi was a member of the Libyan Revolutionary Command and an army major who took part in the September, 1969, coup that ousted King Idris. Mr. Meheshi has since urged the overthrow of Col. Qadhafi.

Cairo Grading Pupils in Gaza

TEL AVIV, July 11 (Reuters)—Examination papers of about 6,700 pupils in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip were flown to Cairo Friday.

The pupils started their exams, set by the Egyptian education authorities June 27, and concluded them Thursday. The completed papers were sent by way of Cyprus to Cairo, where they will be graded. The results will be sent back to the school authorities in Gaza.

Hundreds of Gaza Strip students at Egyptian universities have begun returning to the occupied area for their summer vacations, crossing through the UN-patrolled Sinai buffer zone.

Guadeloupe Volcano Still Belching Fumes

BASSE-TERRE, Guadeloupe, July 11 (AP)—About 80,000 residents fled this town in the shadow of Soufriere volcano yesterday as the 4,213-foot mountain continued to emit sulfurous fumes.

"There is no immediate danger for the time being," said Michael Peulard, a volcano expert from the nearby island of Martinique. The 500-yard-long crack measuring from a few inches to about six feet in width has been emitting gas since the volcano has become increasingly active. The evacuees were taken about 30 miles to Pointe-à-Pitre, the largest city on this island.

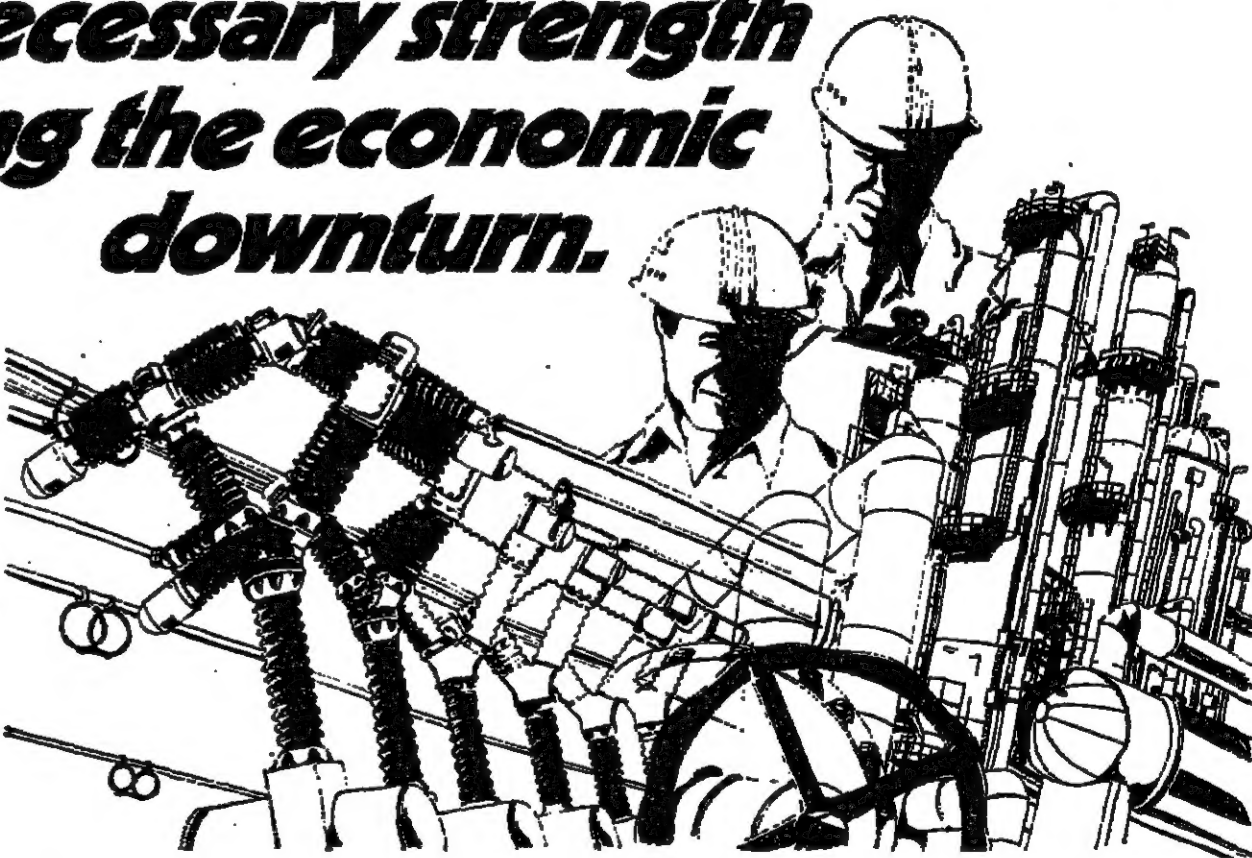
Record Sturgeon

BELGRADE, July 11 (Reuters)—The biggest white sturgeon ever caught has been netted in the Danube near Veliko Gradiste, 90 miles east of here, fishermen said. It weighed 223 kilos.

VEBA 1975

The Group's broad base provided the necessary strength during the economic downturn.

A clear
corporate
concept
points
to improved
results.



VEBA, one of Germany's top industrial concerns, a major energy producer and supplier, chemical company, and transportation and service organization, faced extensive market fluctuations in 1975. The Group's inherent strength, based on its diversified activities, was successfully demonstrated.

Group turnover was all but maintained at the previous year's level reaching DM 24.3 billion (1974: DM 25.1 billion including Gelsenberg AG). This was largely due to higher prices from the sale of electricity, VEBA's dominant field of activity. These increases virtually offset the combined effect of price falls and slower deliveries, particularly in the petroleum and chemicals sectors.

Due to the depressed state of world markets, crude oil throughput had to be severely curtailed and VEBA refineries worked only at about 60% capacity.

The chemicals sector, too, was adversely affected by the world economic situation, but in the third quarter took a turn for the better.

Trading and transportation, represented primarily by the Hugo Stinnes and Raab-Karcher groups of companies, achieved a satisfactory result, even though market conditions here were also rather mixed.

During the year under review, the takeover of Gelsenberg was fully completed and its results were consolidated for the first time.

In the area of energy exploration, Deminex continued to expand its active and successful search for new crude

oil and natural gas supplies on a world-wide basis.

Again, as in the past years, the electricity and generating supply sector provided the financial backbone of the Group and, in spite of a lower offtake by local utilities distributing to the public, the results were satisfactory.

Of the DM 2 billion capital investment during 1975 DM 1.4 billion were put into the electricity sector, with nuclear power development receiving particular attention.

DM 237 million were invested in crude oil refining and chemicals, DM 35 million in hollow glass manufacturing, and DM 221 million in trading, transportation and service activities.

Expenditure on wages, salaries and social services rose from DM 2.15 billion to DM 2.29 billion in 1975; total staff

was slightly reduced by 4.2% to a total of 69,825.

Earnings

Group profits in 1975 amounted to DM 169 million compared to DM 227 million without Gelsenberg in 1974. This considerable reduction is attributable primarily to the sustained losses in the petroleum sector.

With the overall economic trend showing a definite improvement, the Group is confident that its more than 1.2 million shareholders will continue to receive an adequate return on their investment.

The evolved corporate concept for the Group as a whole combined with its responsibilities as Germany's foremost energy concern points the way to improved future results.

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Soldiers of Misfortune

Four men, three British, one American, have been ritually murdered in Angola. It was not a religious ceremony, but political, evoking memories of the purge trials that afflicted Eastern Europe in Stalin's last days, rather than of Aztec human sacrifices. But it was ritualistic nonetheless.

The men killed had served the enemies of the present regime in Angola—of their own free will, for pay. How this distinguished them from Cuban conscripts (except that the latter were on the winning side) is a difficult matter for international jurists to consider. The President of Angola, Agostinho Neto, has said that "every Angolan remembers the vile and cruel behavior of the mercenaries who have sown death and despair in African countries in return for pay, trying in this way to put a brake on the higher interests of a people for a few coins." Since President Neto was shot into his office, rather than elected to it, this has its own irony; moreover, the worst crimes charged against any of the four who died were against their own fellow mercenaries.

But President Neto continued: "We are applying justice in Angola not only in the name of our martyred people, but also to the benefit of the brother peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and all the peoples of the world against whom imperialism is already preparing new mercenary aggressions." This sums up much of the process that condemned the four men (and those who were sentenced to

imprisonment): Like the purge trials, it was directed less against individuals than against movements and governments believed hostile to the regime.

But there does remain the question of the mercenary soldier. The world has little respect for men who simply kill for cash, regardless of the cause involved. The international commission of jurists, urging President Neto to grant clemency, stated: "Mercenarism should be, but is not yet, a crime in international law."

This, however, begs another question. Volunteer armies are traditional in many countries: the United States now has wholly voluntary armed services. And the British will certainly recall A. E. Housman's moving "Epitaph on an Army of Mercenaries," dedicated to those British troops who stood up to the German conscripts in Belgium and France at the beginning of World War I, and its powerful conclusion:

What God abandoned, these defended
And saved the sum of things for pay.

No, it will not be easy to define a mercenary in law, or establish how "mercenarism" is to be made and proved a crime. But, in any case, the immediate present guilt lies upon the government of Angola, which killed four men for political effect. That effect will not be a happy one for the newly "freed" state, and bodes little good for its neighbors.

That Russian Radiation

The attitude of the State Department toward the continuing and possibly harmful microwave radiation that the Russians have been beaming at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow defies belief. One would think the department would have demanded long ago that this nerve-racking threat to the health of Americans—its own employees, after all—be terminated. But no. The radiation has gone on for years. In the months since it became public knowledge, the department has pussyfooted incessantly. The other day, for instance, a department spokesman contended that radiation at the present reduced level poses "no cause for concern." He reported, however, that a \$300,000—yes, \$300,000—study had been commissioned of embassy medical records. A light slap on the Russians' wrist was delivered. Negotiations will continue, it was declared.

The radiation is, of course, not only a health hazard of uncertain dimensions but a continuing affront to the national dignity of the United States. Why does the State Department take this double blow so mildly? What is there to negotiate? Evidently the

Russians are directing the beams at American electronics equipment on or in the embassy building; diplomats and their families live on the lower floors. But the United States, or so it is contended without Soviet denial, does not try to interfere with or counter Soviet electronics equipment on the Soviet Embassy building in the same way here in Washington. Does the United States, which pokes its electronic beams all around the globe, fear that a strong protest against Russian radiation will elicit or legitimize other countries' protests against American radiation? If this is so, then it ought to be conceded directly, so that there can be a reasoned public discussion of the whole problem as it affects foreigners as well as Americans.

Meanwhile, the physical and psychological well-being of American personnel in Moscow deserve to be served by whatever measures are necessary for that purpose. In the absence of conclusive medical evidence to the contrary, it has to be assumed that the Russians are endangering the health, not to say the lives, of American citizens, and they should not be allowed to continue doing it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Palestine and the Terrorists

There is no doubt that the even in Lebanon has complicated the Palestine question considerably. But the problem is further exacerbated by the interpenetration between the so-called liberation movements and international terrorist organizations. The Palestinians' right to a national identity has become generally accepted in recent years and the PLO has skillfully improved its position step by step. But all these successes will be for naught if the PLO does not manage to detach itself from its complicity with the terrorist network that extends all over the world and is using the Palestine question merely as a means to cause trouble and upheaval. Verbal rejection alone will not suffice. A clear line must be drawn between legitimate aspirations and criminal activity.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

of its mission and making full use of its military superiority, would at last make up its mind to put an end to the equalitarian claims—which it deems excessive—of the majority of the developing countries and to the domination which these countries now exercise in the UN.

This is probably the most serious consequence of the Israeli raid on Entebbe, which is likely to affect heavily the relations between the rich and the poor countries at the very moment when they strive to initiate among themselves a dialogue aimed at laying the groundwork for a new world economic order. To give positive results, such a dialogue supposes the establishment of a climate of confidence among the partners. It is precisely this climate that lucid men of goodwill are trying to create and consolidate in Paris, within the conference on international economic cooperation which resumed its work Thursday.

Despite the accusation made and the pressures exerted on them, the French leaders, and the British leaders to some degree, while welcoming the release of the hostages and asserting their determination to improve the means of fighting terrorism, have been careful not to adopt a triumphant attitude in the Airbus affair and not to approve the Israeli raid as far as they were concerned. In so doing they probably saved the chances for a new international order.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

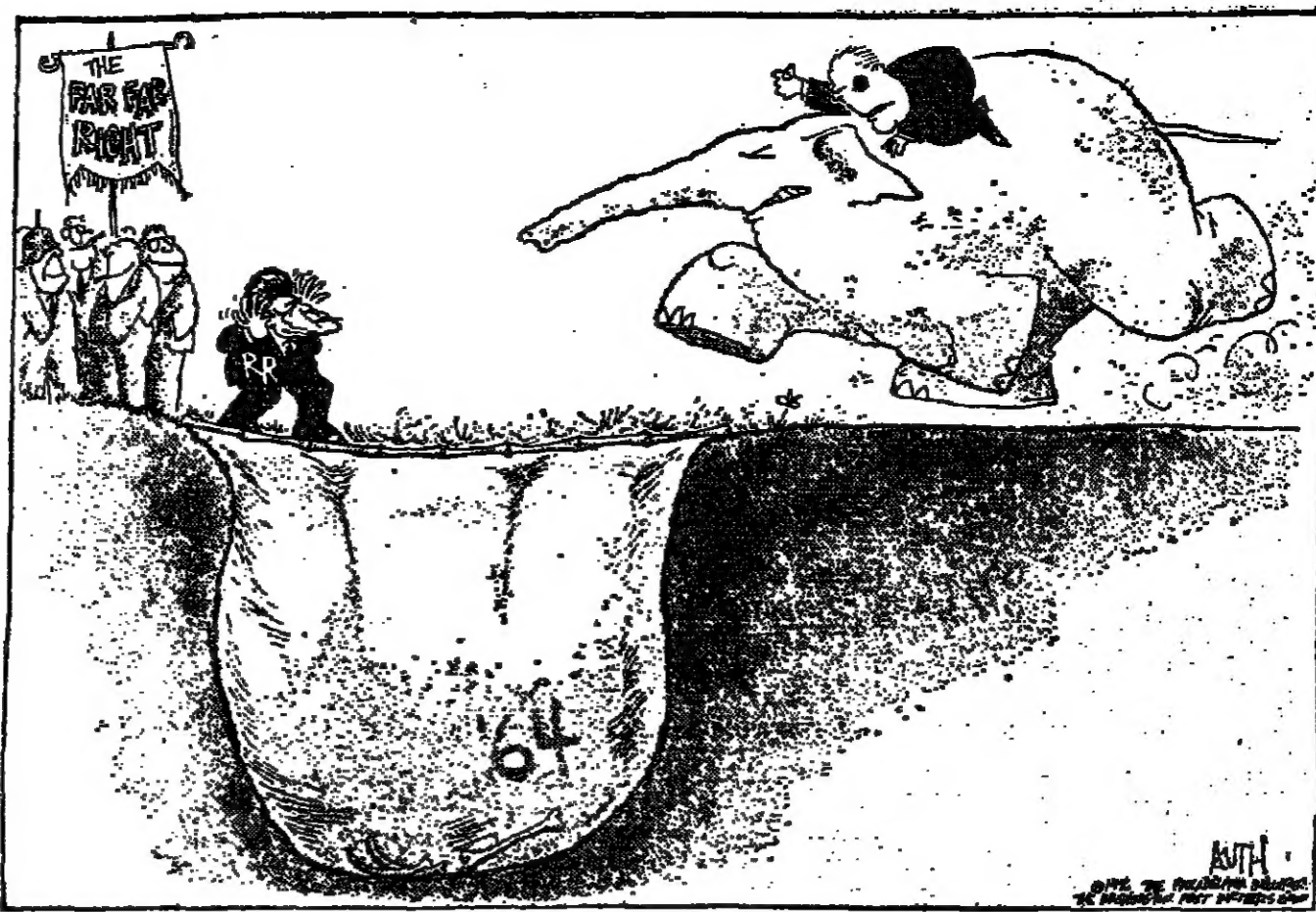
July 12, 1891

NEW YORK.—Bull-fighting exhibitions at Omaha are drawing numerous crowds nightly, under the patronage of Governor Savage of Nebraska and the Governor of Iowa. The managers announce that they will make a tour of the whole country, and have already fixed dates for Chicago and Coney Island. The exhibitions have aroused a tremendous outcry, pulpit and press alike denouncing their brutality.

Fifty Years Ago

July 12, 1926

NEW YORK.—Seven persons died in relief stations here last night as a result of heat prostration earlier yesterday. More than 100 patients were brought to the city's hospitals and many more were treated at private institutions and in physicians' offices or drug stores. The temperature rose to ninety-four degrees. A thunder-shower in the evening brought some relief, the mercury dropping to seventy-nine.



Curtain Rising for Opening Night on Broadway

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—Jimmy Carter is now in the process of changing roles and theaters. He has been touring the States as the triumphant David of his party, but now he's opening on Broadway in the role of Goliath, with a worldwide television audience looking on.

So long as he was alone, Carter was following a script that New York has peddled successfully for generations—Jimmy the giant killer... country boy takes over the big town, the golden heart captures all. It is pure corn out of O. Henry, Ring Lardner, Damon Runyon and George Bernard Shaw—with Mickey Mantle, Joe Namath, Elia Doolittle and now the Georgia peanut farmer in the lead.

The difference now is that Carter is no longer alone. It is a different play to a different audience. Now the hero has the more complicated task of making peace with his victims, organizing a new cast of thousands, choosing one other leading man or lady without infuriating the unchosen, defining a philosophy that will reconcile the past with the future, his confidence with his modesty, and making his conservative ideas his down with his theological limbs.

New Role

Carter has moved into this new role with admirable composure. He has gone out of his way to call on the Meany, the Daleys, the Humphreys and the other disappointed elders of the Democratic party.

Although he ran against Washington and Kissinger in the primaries, he is looking for a vice-presidential candidate who knows the cards in the deck on Capitol Hill, and he has defined his foreign and defense policies in terms that have reassured both Kissinger and Scoop Jackson—a personal and rhetorical miracle never before thought possible.

More important, Carter has taken the selection of a vice-presidential partner seriously. Almost everybody who aspires to this decorative but potentially awesome position, and some who didn't have been mentioned for the job, with attendant publicity, and those who were invited to talk it over with Carter in Georgia have come away without the request of a decision, but impressed by his sincerity and approach to the problem.

Different Game

Maybe this was a charade, designed to provide some element of uncertainty and even drama to a nominating convention that lacks both, but Muskie, Mondale and Glenn, who went to Plains, Ga., didn't think so. This was nothing like the one London Johnson played with Hubert

Humphrey and Tom Dodd of Connecticut in the last hours before the Democratic convention of 1960, or George McGovern's irresponsible scramble for a running-mate at the Democratic nominating convention at Miami Beach in 1972.

Carter spent hours with Muskie, Mondale and Glenn at Plains, and, what is interesting, also with their wives. He had their records, not about their personal or political lives—his staff had investigated this, or said they had, before. He merely invited them to say what they would do if they were in his place, what the vice-president of the United States could do as the presiding officer of the Senate, and the president in waiting.

Nothing about how they could contribute to the campaign was asked. Nothing to Muskie, a Roman Catholic, about the so-called "Catholic vote," and whether the Catholics still re-

sented the inquisition the Southern Baptists put Jack Kennedy through at Houston in the election of 1960. Only a discussion of the general question. If any information is correct, they all came away from Georgia feeling that Carter was searching for an objective answer and believed in him enough to support his decision, whatever it might be.

Different Challenges

Maybe this tells us something about Carter. So much has been said about his tactical political skill, his determination, physical endurance, religious faith, his candid eyes and amiable smile, that very little has been made of his intelligence, and gift of adapting to different challenges. But the main and different challenge is now coming up. Lyndon Johnson was also a master of political tactics. Nobody could match him in one-to-one political wrestling, or arguing, with congressional cabal or Cab-

net in a small room, but he was a disaster on television, speaking to the nation and the world. Carter, in his new role, now has to make the same switch. New York is filled with conventional wisdom who are going to vote for him, but are vaguely skeptical. He has captured his party but not quite persuaded it, and the paradox of this convention is that it is unanimous for him but not yet enthusiastic.

For him, as for so many others, the Garden is the payoff. He will have a stacked deck of Democratic supporters, all of them rooting for him, but wondering how he will play his new role. From all we hear, this doesn't worry Jimmy Carter. Having looked at President Ford and Ronald Reagan, he is not intimidated. But that is not the issue now. The issue is not the struggle of his party, but how he will look to the nation and the world, speaking as a potential president of the United States.

States ought to be a member of some church or other—Protestant, of course—but he was writing prior to the sky-rocket career of John F. Kennedy. He did mention that Jefferson and Lincoln "seem to have been the only presidents of a definitely religious cast and they were discreetly silent upon the subject while in office."

He could not for the life of him have imagined that following Southern, Jimmy Carter, when he added: "The God of the Baptists is amphibious, and, in some of his aspects, almost identical with the Neptune of the Greeks" (whose name, incidentally, was Poseidon).

One aspect of Carter's brilliant campaign is that the probable next U.S. chief executive has overcome closed prejudices linked with his religious background just as Kennedy did in 1960. It has been a backhanded political slogan that the U.S. Protestant majority would never accept a Catholic in the White House and that the U.S. black minority would oppose a Southern white Baptist.

But one stereotype seems as phony as the other. Carter, by background and behavior, has recognized all his life that most U.S. blacks are particularly gentle, good-humored, commonsensical people with warm sensibility and courtesy. This implicit recognition appears to have gained him wide acceptance among their members, despite prejudices of a bygone era.

The apparently probable nomination of Jimmy Carter as Democratic president is certainly a normal enough event in the political season of the United States which has just undergone an unfortunate eight-year Republican regime whose benevolent aspects have been heavily overblown in the realistic mind of *Realistic American*, by distinctly malevolent aspects.

Jefferson, who is commonly regarded as the philosopher of what became the Democratic party, said (on his way to retirement): "The care of human life and happiness, and not their destruction, is the first and only legitimate object of good government." Such is the underlying theme of this year's developing U.S. campaign which stems, essentially, from all that is symbolized by "Watergate."

U.S. Illusions
The United States has spent recent years making the word "illusion" for reality. It has therefore dwelled in a world where fantasy was often more real than truth. It now retreats to a more accurate assessment of the world, U.S. functions therein, and the proper way of expressing these.

Henry Kissinger wrote in 1968 that "The typical political leader of the contemporary managerial society is a man with a strong will, a high capacity to get himself elected, but no very great conception of what he is going to do when he gets into office." Mencken, for himself, thought an idealistic U.S. politician was "one who, on noticing that a rose smells better than a cabbage, concludes that it will also make better soup."

Well, Carter has already indicated to the pollsters that he has "a high capacity to get himself elected." What the outer world wants to assure itself of, gaining at its insurmountable process of U.S. politics, is that the former Georgia governor has, indeed, a very great conception of what he wants to do with the office which he covets and that he will make no mistakes about the relative practical advantages of the rose vis-a-vis the cabbage.

The duplicity involved: It seems perfectly clear, despite Israeli half-hearted protestations to the contrary, that the Israelis agreed to negotiate but never intended to reach a deal. Even in war, and clearly there is a state of war between the Palestinians and the Israelis, there are certain standards of ethics that must be upheld. With credibility now gone forever as far as the Israelis are concerned, I believe that the perfidy and mendacity of the Israelis have placed the lives of innocent future hostages in danger.

HEDLEY N. WITHERSPOON.
Pozzuolo, Italy.

NATO's

Tragic

Encounter

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON.—A Turkish government vessel equipped with new seismic devices for underwater oil exploration is about to leave its berth near Istanbul for "research" in northern Aegean waters claimed by Greece—a disaster-prone voyage that dramatizes the tragic decline of the Western Alliance.

Passage of this ship, recently rechristened *Sismik*, will add another bitter chapter in the hostility between Athens and Ankara, once the united center of NATO's eastern flank. Far worse, precautionary measures being taken by both sides against possible Greek interference with the ship point to a real threat of shooting inside the disputed waters.

Thus, the *Sismik's* scheduled sailing—delayed several weeks partly because of Washington's ardent persuasion—is now to coincide with Aegean Sea naval exercises planned by both Greece and Turkey. The Aegean Sea, with massed Greek islands stretching close alongside the Turkish coast, will then be a lethal cockpit.

More Risks

This dangerous confrontation poses further risks to the diminished integrity of Western defenses against the Soviet Union, the new power in the eastern Mediterranean. Nevertheless, the U.S. is virtually powerless to do anything but counsel delay in the ship's sailing. The remote possibility that the *Sismik* could indeed trigger a shooting war between Greece and Turkey finds Washington fully as impotent as it has been for 15 months.

Furthermore, as we have reported, U.S. powerlessness to influence events anywhere in the eastern Mediterranean basin raises other difficult questions, such as homing facilities for the U.S. 6th Fleet and even shore leave stations for American sailors.

The pending Turk-Greek confrontation would come in Aegean Sea waters claimed by both countries in one of the world's most bitter disputes over territorial waters today. Greece, claiming that its close-to-Turkey islands have their own continental shelf, has threatened to blow up Turkish ships seeking underwater oil there.

Turkey, which perceives the fabled Greek Isles as "floating" islands with no continental shelf of their own, claims the disputed waters lie over the Turkish continental shelf, to which Turkey has sovereign rights. Ankara's decision to challenge Greek claims in the Aegean Sea lies at the heart of a dispute with the U.S. It began with the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus in reaction to the attempted takeover there by the then Greek military dictatorship. Ever since the Ford administration has been pleading with the Democratic Congress—most receptive to the Greek lobby—to lift the arms embargo and thus end one-sided punishment of Turkey. That effort now turns on the fate in Congress of the four-year, \$1-billion U.S.-Turkish agreement signed March 25. The agreement would restore U.S. rights to intelligence bases, aimed at the Soviet Union, that Turkey closed last July.

No Chance

The Turkish government has been informed by the administration that Congress will approve the agreement this year. In fact, as of today there is no chance of that.

Democrats want to wait for a new Democratic administration; Republicans perceive political misery in voting for Turkey just before the election.

That the \$1-billion agreement now seems dead for this year is extremely hard for the Turkish government to swallow. Contradicting the honeyed talk in Washington when the agreement was signed, this means Turkey's eligibility to buy U.S. arms is limited to only \$125 million in each of the next two years.

The resulting sense of betrayal now becoming manifest is likely to make Turkey even more adventurous in confronting Greece over the Aegean Sea.

When the Greek government privately urged the U.S. and NATO to disengage Turkey from using the *Sismik* in disputed waters, it stated flatly the ship "will be sunk" if it shows up. U.S. persuasion delayed the *Sismik's* departure for two weeks, but it is expected to sail shortly.

"The bookends on both sides are spooling for a fight," one diplomat told us. "And if it starts in the Aegean it could spread overnight to the border in Thrace." There the two NATO allies face each other with imposing military power, and there the U.S. could no more halt hostilities than it can end civil war in Lebanon.

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KOREAN AIR LINES

N.Y.C. Expects to Survive Democrats' Convention

By Haynes Johnson

NEW YORK (WP)—In the past few days New York has survived an armada of the likes of which never has been seen before, a national birthday celebration that drew millions into Manhattan and a state visit by the Queen of England whose ship arrived off the Battery to the boom of cannon and blaring of ships' horns.

Now this most raucous and blasé of U.S. cities faces even greater tests, the convening of the Democrats and the certain prospect of being captured by a peanut farmer from Georgia.

When the Democrats gathered here the last time riots broke out at Madison Square Garden, delegates pummeled each other with their fists and the convention dragged on ballot after ballot, day after steamy day until, deadlocked and despairing, it paused to vote on whether it should adjourn and try all over again later that summer in Kansas City.

That motion failed, a compromise candidate, John W. Davis, was chosen and the Democrats went on to ignominious defeat at the hands of the singularly colorless politician Calvin Coolidge. Small wonder it's taken them 52 years to return to New York.

Magnitude of Ripoffs

Such drama is not in the works this time. The concerns of the moment are over the inevitable boredom of the convention and the degree and magnitude of ripoffs in the city.

A personal example. In midmorning earlier last week The Washington Post began setting up its press facilities in the ballroom of the Statler-Hilton, the convention headquarters hotel. During the lunch hour that day two new electric typewriters, valued at \$810 each, were stolen from under the noses of the security guards. A day later, another typewriter was stolen, still in its new plastic wrappings.

Others have stories to tell:

• Huge overcharges for work inside the convention hall—\$150 to install an electric outlet that would cost you about \$20 in your own home.

• Menus that have been changed overnight and the prices increased dramatically—lunch for four, salads and two drinks each, \$80.

• Taxi drivers who labor to find the longest way around—"I can't turn left, Mac," the driver says, as he heads across town from Eighth Avenue to Park, and then all the way back again to the original destination at Sixth Avenue, a mile up town.

In time, such incidents surely will form the stuff of new political convention lore. They will take their places alongside memories of the hookers in Miami Beach's Boom Boom Room, of the barbed-wire fences surrounding the stockyards in Chicago, of the chant "We Want Willie" from the galleries in Philadelphia. Each convention is stamped by the character of its city and the issues of its time. New York in 1976 is no exception.

But before this Democratic convention is consigned to history as the greatest example of greed, let something else be said about the host city.

Seldom has New York seemed in better spirits. Seldom, in recent years at least, has it looked so well.

Celebration Lingers

Perhaps it's because the air of recent celebration still lingers here or perhaps it's because New Yorkers have had to endure a lot of national scorn of late and are determined to prove their critics wrong. But the city clearly is making a special effort to be gracious and charming. Wonder of wonders, waiters do not seem surly, taxi drivers are not snarling—and they even say "thanks." And citizens actually are seen smiling all over town.

The streets are cleaner, the subways neater, the crowds more patient. To an old New Yorker, it's almost possible to roll back the years and believe in a return to a grander past, to a time when Fiorello La Guardia governed and the city set so much of a tone in U.S. life.

For as New York prepares to greet the Democrats, the city remains a preeminent example of national problems.

Broke, ill-governed, drifting from crisis to crisis, New York encompasses virtually every issue facing the country. Its waters are polluted, its beaches are closing because of health hazards, its hospitals are struggling through a strike, its city services are deteriorating, its slums and crime and unemployment are grim reminders of the gravity of its problems.

It is being said that the Democrats are foolhardy to convene here in the face of such questions. The opposite is closer to the truth. Nowhere

else are so many problems and so much diversity of life so nakedly exposed.

The Democratic delegates have only to step from their convention hall to see, at first hand, what their orators are defining as the unfinished American agenda.

Clamor of Voices

They will see the seedy porno shops, the prostitutes, the crumbling old buildings, the streets clogged with impossible traffic. And, if they listen, they will hear the clamor of voices demanding to be heard in demonstrations around the Garden—the National Association for Women, the Association of Legal Aid Attorneys, the National Coalition of Gay Activists, the Women's Health Action Movement and something called the Anti-Repression Coalition, whatever that is.

And, if they look closely enough, they will see signs of something else about New York, evidence that New Yorkers of widely differing backgrounds continue to live and work side by side in relative harmony and good humor.

In one block directly across the street from the convention hall, three fast-food stores are pushing their wares aggressively. They are, in order, the Chinese Express—get your egg rolls on the street—the Gyro II—get your Greek souvlaki—La Trattoria—get your Italian dill. A store's throw away is Del City, offering Jewish catering.

On the corner, in front of a subway stop, New Yorkers rush by two persons, an old blind beggar tapping his cane and shaking his money cup and a young girl wearing a T-shirt saying "Jesus for Jesus." She is passing out literature saying "Jesus made me looser."



Worker prepares for the Democratic delage.

With Landmark Rulings

The Burger Court Shows Clear Trend

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON—It was a stunning finale, a sharp contrast to the boredom of the year before. Each morning for eight workdays running, the justices of the Supreme Court entered their marbled courtroom and took their seats before a crowd of tourists in town for the Bicentennial. Then, grinning, they announced their rulings—at least one landmark a day, often two, sometimes three. The death penalty upheld. Gag Orders banned. Racial discrimination in private schools forbidden. The power of federal judges sharply curtailed.

By the eighth day, they had substantially changed the law of the land.

They had shown, as well, that after several years in the making there was finally a distinct Burger court. It was not totally the opposite of, but clearly different from, its predecessor, the Warren court of the 1960s.

It cannot accurately be called a conservative court, for much of what the court did, and how it did it, was hardly conservative. For instance, the court whittled away at a number of precedents, including some very old ones, some from the Warren court and even some of its own. This attitude toward precedent is not conservative at all. To the extent that the court's positions can be pegged on a continuum from left to right, though, most would be right of center.

The court's decisions this year had some clear themes: Restricting the rights of criminal defendants; reinforcing states' rights; refusing to expand, and sometimes limiting, privacy rights; and curtailing access to the federal courts.

Race Issue

On the First Amendment, the area in which Chief Justice Warren Burger apparently is seeking to establish himself as a leader, there were mixed results in the

major cases, although the rulings more often than not tended to restrict speech rights.

On race, the court was not so far to the right; here, the court seemed in many cases to want to at least hold to the general principles of earlier years. Yet, in a few cases at least, there seemed some retreat.

The court, of course, had given hints of each of these trends in the last few years, particularly in criminal law. But those moves were more tentative. In some cases, the hints were also contradictory, as on the issue of federalism. The cases in which the court seemed to be retrenching were mixed with cases in which the court was taking remarkable steps that the Warren court never came close to, such as upholding a woman's right to an abortion and outlawing capital punishment as then practiced.

The result was that, as recently as last fall, civil liberties lawyers were saying—albeit with some surprise—that the Burger court was not really so bad at all. Now they are shocked and angry.

The court's holdings, and the contrast between some of the holdings and those of earlier years, tell the story best. In criminal law, there are several groups of cases, dealing with the death penalty, the Fourth Amendment, and the Fifth Amendment. The death penalty rulings held that capital punishment does not inherently violate the Eighth Amendment ban against cruel and unusual punishment, and that it could be used as a penalty, at least for murder, provided that the judge or jury who metes out the penalty is given both the information and the standards through which to weigh the penalty in the light of the individual defendant's character or the particular circumstances of his or her offense.

In 1973, the court held that the death penalty was then administered did violate the Eighth Amendment, because juries and judges had so much discretion that the

penalty was applied in a freakish manner. Technically, then, this year's ruling did not overrule the 1973 ruling. Yet the two are not entirely consistent, for under the laws upheld this year there is still some discretion, Justice Harry Blackmun concurred in upholding the penalty this year; instead of writing an opinion to explain why, he simply cited the dissenting opinion he wrote in 1973.

The death penalty decision reveals something else about the court as well. The plurality opinion written by Justice Potter Stewart, John Paul Stevens and Lewis Powell Jr. speaks approvingly of the use of the penalty for "retribution." Also, it gives great weight to the legislature's judgment of the value of the penalty as a deterrent, a deference to legislatures that appeared elsewhere this year as well.

The Fourth Amendment cases show the current trend even more clearly. In the major case decided on the last day of the term, the court ruled that federal judges generally may no longer set aside convictions in state court cases on the ground that the conviction was based on evidence that was obtained illegally, in violation of the Fourth Amendment. It was against unreasonable search and seizure. The federal judges may look to see whether the defendant had an opportunity for a "full and fair" review of his Fourth Amendment claim in the state's appellate process. Only if there was no such review in the state system can the federal court step in.

This decision comes as close as the court could to overruling a 1969 case espousing the opposite view without specifically declaring it overruled. It also contrasts with the ruling in a 1953 case that gave state defendants broad right to review in federal court in habeas corpus proceedings and with the court's 1961 decision requiring states to observe the Fourth Amendment.

Easing Burdens

The opinion showed several things: The court's desire to reduce the number of cases coming into the federal courts; its interest in easing burdens on prosecutors; and its uneasiness with the exclusionary rule, under which illegally obtained evidence is inadmissible at trial. The court issued three other Fourth Amendment rulings the same day, and the same strains appeared.

The court showed no signs of cutting back on certain rights of defendants. The right to counsel, for instance, was somewhat strengthened or at least reaffirmed in one decision. But in areas where the police come in contact with the defendant, the trend is clear. Although there was an occasional exception, the ruling was almost always in favor of the prosecution. For example, the court ruled that warrants are not needed to make arrests in public places and that it is constitutional to convict a person for selling drugs even when undercover agents supplied the person with drugs and other agents were the purchasers.

Thus, where the Warren court moved case by case to increase defendants' rights and cut away at earlier precedents to do so, the Burger court is moving case by case to limit rights. Says Yale Kamisar of the University of Michigan Law School: "I have a feeling I'm seeing an old movie played backwards."

When the Burger court got under way, there was speculation that it would lean toward federalism or states' rights in the federal system. Initially, there seemed to be some statements or rulings to support this belief. But there were others to contradict it. This year, the court addressed the issue squarely. On June 24, it struck

down the laws that had extended the federal minimum-wage, maximum-hour provisions to lions of state and local government employees. It did so around that this extension, based on state sovereignty, decision finally overruled a Supreme Court ruling that upheld an initial extension of federal provisions to state employees, and it marked the time in about 40 years that court had found that Congress had exceeded its power under commerce clause of the Constitution.

Abortion Ruling

When the court ruled in that women had a constitutional right, as part of their right to privacy, to make the decision whether to have an abortion, there was speculation that high court would expand the right of privacy. This term the ruling will stand but that court won't go much further.

The court upheld, for instance, without hearing argument on the subject, the right of states to prosecute people for homosexual acts. It also upheld requirements for police and judges that local officials, such as p men who defame a citizen, not be sued in federal court alleged civil rights violations the defamation resulted in injury to reputation.

The court's trend toward limiting access to the federal or by tightening the rules on filing to sue and on class action for instance, became apparent several years ago. This year court seemed to give it a force. In one case, the court ruled that a federal judge Philadelphia had overstepped jurisdiction when he ordered officials to put into effect controversial program for dealing with complaints of a misconduct.

The court found in a case that various organized and poor people did not standing to challenge a tax that they contended was cause hospitals to deny service to indigents. That ruling caused great concern as public-interest lawyers, who tend it could foreclose many.

On the First Amendment, more difficult to see where court stands.

The court issued a major ruling on the campaign law. It ruled that judges may not pay the press in criminal trials. It also struck down of the new campaign finance law on grounds that the regulations restricted First Amendment rights. And it ruled for the time, in striking down law on price-advertising of prescription drugs, that "commercial speech is protected by the Amendment."

Yet, the court upheld portions of the campaign law. It upheld the use of it to try to restrict proliferate money. Dealers that show sex explicit movies and seem suggest that some types of speech within the First Amendment, are less protected. It also limited the protection of the press against suits—the one area where it strengthen privacy rights. But that striking union members in no First Amendment free right to picket inside a shop-center to advertise their against the owner of one of stores.

**Peanuts
Take on
Power,
Prestige
In the U.S.**

By Tom Buckley

NEW YORK—Down at the A. L. Bassini Co., Inc.—"Peanuts our specialty"—everybody is walking a little taller these days.

The humble part of arachis hypogaea, until now associated with such pastimes as baseball, the circus and cocktail parties, is undergoing an apotheosis.

Every time Jimmy Carter's name is mentioned, millions of people think of peanuts. Warren Junium, the secretary of the corporation, said the other day, "Peanuts are associated with power and prestige."

He was showing a visitor through the six-story warehouse and processing plant, a mellow old brick building at 338 Greenwich St. in the old Washington Market district.

There, each year, about 3,000 tons of peanuts, most of them grown in Virginia, North Carolina and Carter's home state of Georgia, are shell-roasted or hulled and blanched and oil-roasted or dry-roasted.

No Names

"These are Georgia's," Mr. Junium said, looking at the tags on the stack of 100-pound burlap bags. "U.S. No. 1 medium runners from the Farmers Club and Warehouse Co. in Blakely."

Blakely, a look at an atlas showed, is about 75 miles southwest of Plains, the Carter family's peanut paradise. Mr. Junium said he might have had some peanuts from there in his inventory, but that he wasn't going to start looking for them.

"Anyhow, by the time they get to us they don't have the grower's name on them," he said. Mr. Junium, a stocky, easy-going man of 57, is a nephew of Anthony Bassini, the Italian immigrant who took over the concern, which was founded in 1896, and gave it his name. At the age of 85, he still holds the title of president. He is a bachelor with no direct descendants, but a

half dozen of his nieces and nephews work for the corporation.

"Business is very good these days," Mr. Junium said. "Besides everything else, we get a very good health-food trade. We make a lot of natural peanut butter for private labels, for example."

When it comes to the Carter candidacy, the Bassinis are staying firmer on the fence, even though their trademark is a smiling elephant holding an enormous peanut in his trunk.

"We're not political," said Marion Bassini Robinson, a niece of the founder. "It's just that donkeys don't have trunks and they aren't wild about peanuts. I think Carter is a charming young man, but then all Southerners are charming, at least the ones I've met in the peanut markets."

Also resolutely neutral in the presidential race is the Planters division of Standard Brands Inc.

"We had a call from someone who wanted us to send some of our 'Mr. Peanut' people over to the convention, but we gave them a quick no," said Roy Fishman, the corporation's public relations vice-president. "I told them that 'Mr. Peanut' was nonpolitical."

Planters, the giant of the shelled-peanut and peanut oil field, was founded, by the way, by another Italian immigrant, Amadeo Chioi, in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., about the same time that Mr. Bassini was going into business here. Standard Brands acquired that business from Chioi's descendants in 1969.

Over at Peanut Associates on Madison Avenue, which represents the growers of Georgia and Alabama, Martin O'Farrell said he saw nothing but blue skies ahead.

"The consumption of peanut butter, which accounts for 70 per cent of the American peanut crop, is growing two and a half times faster than the population," he said. "Before long, we'll be saying, 'As American as a peanut butter sandwich.' After all, how many moms these days even know how to make an apple pie?"

David Steel Succeeds Jeremy Thorpe

U.K. Liberal Leader Is Low Key, Self-Effacing

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON (NYT)—His style is cool and low-keyed, his voice quiet. "I do not believe in approaching every problem with a completely open mouth," says 38-year-old David Steel.

As the new leader of the troubled Liberal party, Mr. Steel is, by all accounts, detached and self-effacing figure. A member of Parliament whose easy style seems to mask layers of toughness, calculation and persistence.

Mr. Steel, a former television reporter who has served as an MP for 11 years, won nearly two-thirds of the party votes for the Liberal leadership last week, defeating John Pardoe, 41, an aggressively flamboyant man who came across as a figure of fun in contrast to Mr. Steel.

Following his election, Mr. Steel told his supporters: "We must proclaim that the old political order we have endured since the end of the war is tired and worn and that the time has come to sweep away the cobwebs, let in the fresh air, restore a sense of direction to our national life and make a new beginning with the Liberal party."

It is this new beginning—a beginning that makes the party relevant again in British politics—that Liberals seek after years of floundering and uncertainty.

Although the party is Britain's third largest, with 13 seats in the 635-seat House of Commons, the Liberals have not asserted themselves on the postwar political landscape and never quite emerged as a genuine alternative to the Labor and Conservative parties.

The party's adherents—largely young, middle-class urban men and women—have taken strong positions on such issues as apartheid in South Africa, abortion and social welfare. But the party itself has made little impact on working-class voters and the Liberals have seemed, at times, too youthfully irreverent, even silly. The party was shaken earlier this year when its leader, Jeremy Thorpe, resigned after allegations—which he denied—that he once had a homosexual relationship.

Mr. Steel, the son of a Church of Scotland minister, has stressed a sharp change of direction for the party, which has declined throughout this century from its position as a party of government in Victorian times. He has said that the party will get nowhere by pretending to be a "shadow third government" with a detailed policy on every issue.

Community Service

David Martin Scott Steel was born on March 31, 1938, the son of the Rev. Dr. David Steel. The family was imbued with a strong sense of community service. David Steel's sisters are a nurse and an occupational therapist. His brothers are a doctor and a policeman.

Mr. Steel went to an Edinburgh primary school, spent eight years in Nairobi, where his father worked as a Presbyterian missionary, and was later educated at George Watson's College and Edinburgh University, where he entered student politics and became president of the Liberal Club.

At the university, Mr. Steel

met, and later married, a staunch Liberal, the former Judith Mary Macgregor. They have three children: Graeme, 8; Cairiona, 6, and Rory, 3. They live in Edric Bridge, a small village 40 miles from Edinburgh. Mr. Steel, who travels home by railroad every weekend, also has a two-room apartment in London.

Mr. Steel worked for the Scottish Liberal party as an assistant secretary and for the British

Broadcasting Corp. as a reporter before entering Parliament in 1965. At 27, he was the youngest MP in Westminster, representing a Scottish border constituency.

He quickly proved an adroit parliamentarian, piloting through a controversial abortion reform bill in 1967 and leading the anti-apartheid movement from 1966 until 1969. His weakness, in the policy field, is said to be a relative innocence in economics.



CHANGE OF DIET—A farmer in Rouen, France, offers one of his cows a replacement for the drought-burned grass—part of the 4,000 tons of bananas purchased from

importers who were going to destroy them in order to keep up the price of bananas. Banana consumption by people is low. The reaction by cows remains to be seen.

كثيرا ما ياتي

976 -	Stocks and	Sls.	Chgs
Low	Div in 5	P/E 100s	Csig. prev.
		High Low	Quot. Close

(Continued on next page.)

***Shrewd international
business
analysis***
***Every day in the
International
Herald Tribune***
Ask for it in flight.

Amex Nationwide Trading, July 9 — Closing Prices

1976 - Low	Stocks and Div Yrs	Stk. P/E 100s	High	Low	Close	Chg Over Quot. Close	1976 - High	Stocks and Div Yrs	Stk. P/E 100s	High	Low	Close	Chg Over Quot. Close
(Continued from preceding page)													
1	Eagle Clin	3	14	14	14	14	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	Equi Corp	1	21	18	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	Equi Corp	1	21	18	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	Equi Corp	1	21	18	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Equi Corp	1	21	18	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	Equi Corp	1	21	18	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	Equi Corp	1	21	18	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Equi Corp	1	21	18	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	Equi Corp	1	21	18	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	Equi Corp	1	21	18	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	Equi Corp	1	21	18	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	Equi Corp	1	21	18	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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16	Equi Corp	1	21	18	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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99	Equi Corp	1	21	18	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
100	Equi Corp	1	21	18	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

-Euromarket

Continued on Page 3.)

after the West German federal election in the fall the DM will be revalued against the other currencies still linked with it in the joint European float. One banker estimates a change of 5 to 6 per cent, with the weaker joint-float currencies devaluing by 3 to 4 per cent and the DM going up 2 to 3 per cent against the dollar. It is conceivable that the oil producers will use the anticipated August weakness of the mark to begin buying the currency in anticipation of a revaluation.

In the meantime, however, international investors continue to favor the dollar over the DM.

The dollar sector of the Euro-bond market remains receptive to new issues, so much so that managers are daring to tighten offering conditions during the normally slack vacation period.

Dutch State Mines, wholly owned by the Netherlands, is seeking \$40 million for 12 years with a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent. The company is known for a "strategic" issue with maturity over 10 years since the spring of 1974, when the European Investment Bank issued 12-year paper with the same coupon.

A sinking fund will reduce the average life on the DSM paper to 9.9 years. However, the sinking fund does not begin to operate until the end of the

sixth year. The company's outstanding five-year notes issued last fall are currently trading at a premium to yield 8.2 per cent.

The nearest equivalent issue is Bell Canada's 10-year bond carrying a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent. The Bell issue is trading around issue price of 100 3/4. The Bell issue, a 10-year "bullet," has no provision for amortization.

Also on offer is the long-rumored floating-rate loan from the Crédit Industriel et Commercial to the Swiss-French bank. Terms on the \$30 million, five-year loan represent a new wrinkle in methodology. The coupon will be pegged at a quarter of a point over the interbank rate or at 7 3/4 per cent during the first year, whichever is higher. In subsequent years, the minimum guaranteed coupon will be 6 3/4 per cent.

Until now, floating notes offered by a uniform minimum coupon for the life of the loan or one for only the first year.

By using the split-level guarantee, CIC is attempting to gain the best of all possible conditions: the lowest initial coupon among loans offering a guarantee for only one year and the lowest subsequent coupon among loans guaranteeing a minimum coupon for the life of the loan.

Barclays de Indochine, for example, sold its notes with an

This Advertisement appears as a matter of record only.
These notes have been sold outside the United States of America.

NEW ISSUE May 19, 1976

U.S. \$108,000,000

**Union Bank of Switzerland
(Luxembourg)**

**80,000 5 per cent Convertible Notes due 15th May, 1981
of U.S. \$1,350 principal amount each**

Issue Price 100 per cent

**Convertible into 80,000 Bearer Shares of Sfr. 500 nominal value each
(at the rate of one share for each Note) of**

Union Bank of Switzerland

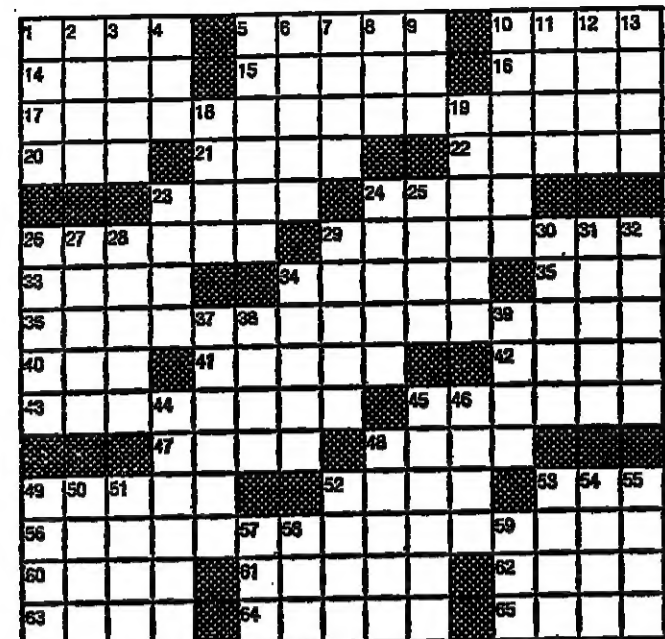
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Dfls. 75,000,000.—
6% Guaranteed Bearer Notes 1972
due 1976/1979
of
KLM INTERNATIONAL
FINANCE COMPANY N.V.
Amstelveen

As provided in the Terms and Conditions
Redemption Group No. 3, amounting to
Dfls. 18,750,000.—, has been drawn for
redemption on August 15, 1976 and
consequently the Note which bears number 3
and all Notes bearing a number which is 4,
or a multiple of 4, plus 3 are payable as from
August 15, 1976
at
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
(Central Paying Agent)
Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
in Amsterdam;
Algemene Bank Nederland (Genève) S.A.
in Geneva;
Algemene Bank Nederland in der Schweiz AG
in Zurich;
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgaise
in Luxembourg.

July 6, 1976

- ACROSS**
- 1 Aural time
 - 2 A Rockefeller
 - 3 Get up and go
 - 4 Pinza
 - 5 Earth color
 - 6 Maple genus
 - 7 New York City and Kansas City
 - 8 Pennsylvania, e.g.
 - 9 Stringed instrument
 - 10 Put together
 - 11 Swiss herdsman
 - 12 Checking out, to a yegg
 - 13 Put up for approval
 - 14 Turkish title
 - 15 Leander's lover et al.
 - 16 Reptile
 - 17 Political opportunist's credo
 - 18 Poetic word
 - 19 Fiber knots
 - 20 German river
 - 21 Some candidates
 - 22 Composer
 - 23 Edgar
 - 24 Stands for election
 - 25 September times
 - 26 Formosa
 - 27 Strait island
 - 28 Horn and
 - 29 Hattiesburg
 - 30 Wool-less
 - 31 Actress Patricia and family
 - 32 Stand for
 - 33 Hues
 - 34 Tidal flood
 - 35 Legates
 - 36 One after another
 - 37 Shorty
 - 38 Live dance
 - 39 Soufflé
 - 40 Feudal underling
 - 41 "Take from me"
 - 42 Ethiopian province
 - 43 Ivan or Peter
 - 44 Half: Prefix
 - 45 Campaign issues
 - 46 Abbr.
 - 47 Hindrance
 - 48 Deride
 - 49 Land measure
 - 50 Miss Muffet's fare
 - 51 River to 2 Down
 - 52 N.Z. fish
 - 53 Napoleon, e.g.
 - 54 Abbr.



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALBUQUERQUE	59	72	Clear	MADRID	26	79	Clear
ALBANY	59	72	Cloudy	MILAN	24	58	Clear
ANKARA			Unavailable	MONTREAL	51	70	Cloudy
ATHENS	59	72	Clear	MOSCOW	77	77	Clear
BAGDAD	59	72	Clear	MUNICH	59	77	Clear
BELGRADE	53	81	Clear	NEW YORK	52	72	Clear
BELIN	53	77	Clear	NICE	28	79	Clear
BOMBAY	53	77	Clear	OSLO	15	58	Shrubby
BUCAREST	24	75	Clear	PARIS	24	75	Clear
BUDAPEST	24	75	Clear	PRAGUE	33	77	Clear
CAIRO	24	75	Clear	ROME	59	58	Clear
COPENHAGEN	24	75	Clear	SOFIA	59	77	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Clear	STOCKHOLM	24	75	Clear
DUBLIN	53	81	Overcast	TORONTO	59	62	Clear
EDINBURGH	53	77	Clear	TRIPOLI	53	77	Clear
FLORENCE	30	80	Clear	VIENNA	33	77	Clear
FRANKFURT	53	77	Clear	WARSAW	53	75	Cloudy
GENEVA	24	75	Clear	WASHINGTON	53	75	Clear
Helsinki	53	77	Clear	ZURICH			
ISTANBUL			Unavailable				
JERUSALEM	59	88	Clear				
LONDON	24	75	Clear				
LUXEMBOURG	53	77	Clear				
LYON	19	66	Cloudy				

[Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast
at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.]

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices, July 9, 1976

	Price	% Chg.		Price	% Chg.
ACE	52.25	+3.33	AMER	10.00	+1.00
ACE	52.25	+3.33	AMER	10.00	+1.00
ACE	52.25	+3.33	AMER	10.00	+1.00
ACE	52.25	+3.33	AMER	10.00	+1.00
ACE	52.25	+3.33	AMER	10.00	+1.00
ACE	52.25	+3.33	AMER	10.00	+1.00
ACE	52.25	+3.33	AMER	10.00	+1.00
ACE	52.25	+3.33	AMER	10.00	+1.00
ACE	52.25	+3.33	AMER	10.00	+1.00
ACE	52.25	+3.33	AMER	10.00	+1.00

PEANUTS



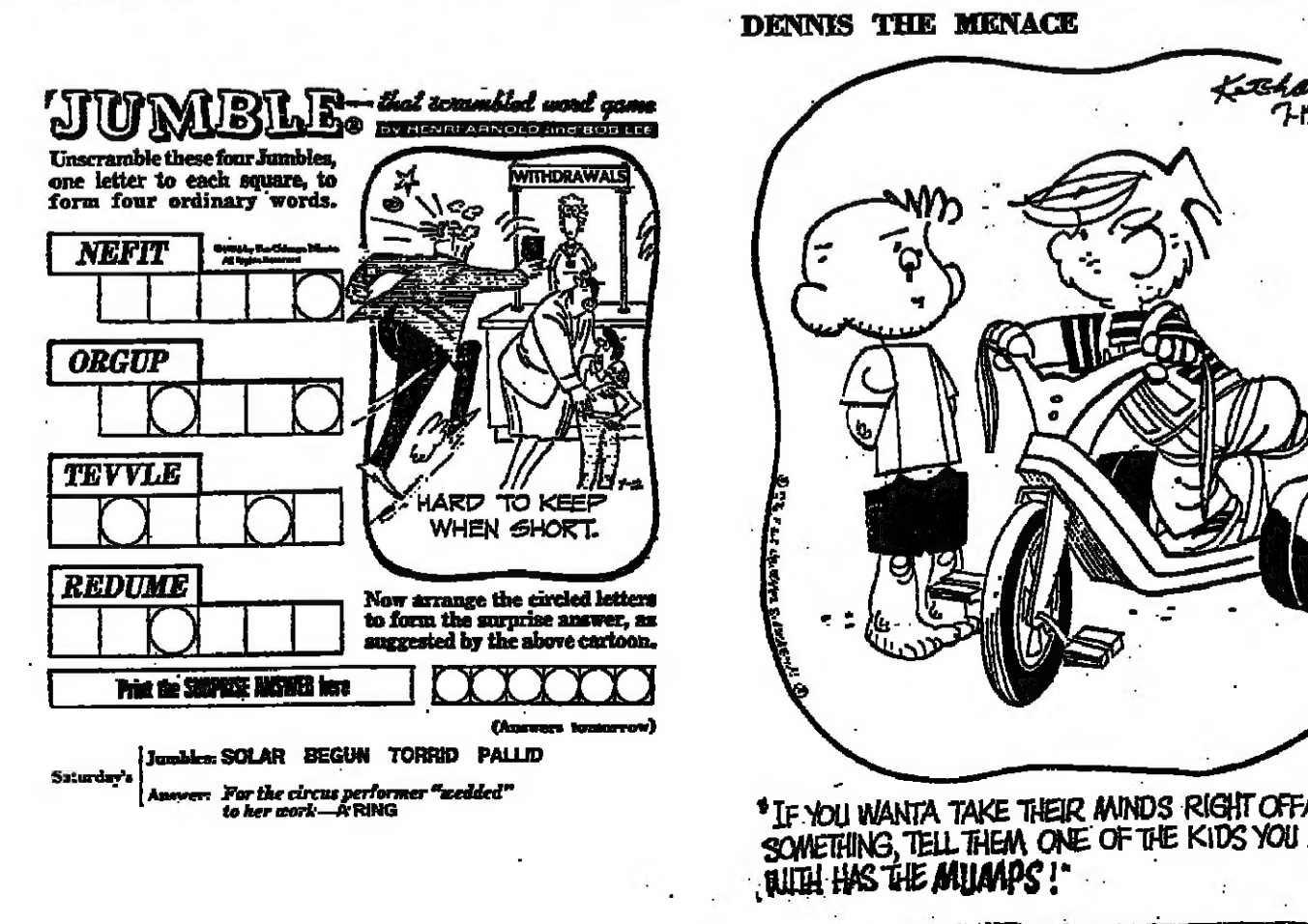
BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD OF ID ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



BOOKS

SOME TIME IN THE SUN

By Tom Dardis. Charles Scribner's Sons. 274 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

TOM Dardis has a good idea—although, after all the huffing and puffing, it just sits there, like Howard Hughes's Spruce Goose, not doing much. What, he wonders, did Scott Fitzgerald, William Faulkner, Nathaniel West, Aldous Huxley and James Agee do to Hollywood, when they had to work there? We are more accustomed to hearing about what Hollywood did to them, a monthly tale in which Hollywood usually plays the part of venereal disease.

Fitzgerald and Agee were sent out about movies, and Agee has only "The African Queen" to show for it. Faulkner was a pen for hire, and Howard Hawks liked him enough to have made him partially responsible for "The Big Sleep" and "To Have and Have Not," although Faulkner seems not to have done very much actual writing for either of them. West ("Five Came Back") and Huxley ("Jane Eyre," "Friede and Prejudice") were approximately as serious as the balance of their checking accounts obliged them to be.

West, Huxley and Agee, in fact, get only 93 pages combined in "Some Time in the Sun." The bulk of the book is devoted to Fitzgerald and Faulkner. Fitzgerald labors to portray Fitzgerald's three years in Hollywood as three of the best in his life—good money, good sex—

Shelagh Graham weighs her third autopsy of the man ("The Real P. Fitzgerald," Grosset & \$8.95) to suggest that rather more of a movie she had previously. Faulkner seems to have natural sense of where ought to go in movies, the faintest notion of a writer's dialogue masses actors.

Really, against his Mr. Dardis leads us back old question of what he did to them. What? West was to make him good novel which, in it was made into a lousy "The Day of the Locust," wood is clearly to blame of Faulkner's worst, "Fryer" and "The Faber" wood, along with Budd's is also to blame for the sion of narrative author Fitzgerald's unfinished, "Tycoon." Agee's "A Dead Family" is obviously "in and whether you think good or bad depends on overall opinion of an e novel. That Huxley's deteriorated to an "I'm Hollywood's best, but I

In fact, there's no real novelists should nee good screenplays, and why good movies about good novelists to write screenplays. A trust fu love affair or a failure can be just as bad character and the tale Darryl F. Zanuck. Nor any reason for not eno. Dardis's gossip book eve he doesn't seem to know what he's saying. "Son can be spent with "Son

John Leonard is on t of The New York Times

CHESS

By Robert

Different constellations of material are adapted to differing pawn formations; that is why one can put little faith, for example, in the formal material equivalents of rook plus two pawns with two minor pieces.

In the case where that is the only material on the board, except for the omnipresent two kings, there is almost no chance for the side with the rooks to lose while there is every chance that he will win. The addition of an equal number of pawns to each side improves the chances of the minor pieces, for, if a passed pawn can be created, they can certainly become monsters of power.

Yet, in the middle game where there are many pawns on the board, so that the number of open files at the disposal of the rooks is severely limited, the minor pieces can become far superior to rook plus two pawns. Moreover, if the side with the two minor pieces can control the squares on the open file,

Karpov, the world champion, against Yugoslav International Master Musil in Vidmar Memorial Tournament in Portoroz-Ljubljana. Karpov, in selecting Paulson Sicilian 2... and 4... P-Q3, once showed his indifference to the Maroczy bind that I set up with 8 P-Q4, da the 24-year-old Russian's erence for it when he White. At move 17, sides had completed their velopment satisfactorily the problem facing Musil how to press for advan

The Yugoslav master cipitously went into the sacrifice 18 N4-N5, per expecting 20... BxN RxB, N-K4; 22 P-QN3, v White, guaranteed the ture of the QN pawn, v have three pawns for a and excellent chances winning.

But the champion ero him up with 20... N-B5! Musil heave the unbridled ka, since 40 PxN, QxP; 41 B QxP ch; 42 K-B1, Q-R5 43 B-N1, B-R7; 44 K-B2, ch; 45 K-K3, B-B5 ch lo rook, while here 45 P-R6 is mate next move.

But Karpov sma through with 40... N-B1 win the Queen after 41 B-R5; 42 Q-N2, N/6-K7 Musil ducked that, yet Karpov's 44... B-R7, he to resign because of 45 B QxR ch; 46 K-K2, B-R5 Q-N1, Q-N7 ch; 48 E B-B5 ch; 49 K-Q4, Q-R1

White	Black	Musil	Karpov	Musil	Karpov
1 P-K4	P-Q4	18 R-B2	B-B1	32 R-B1	O-K
2 N-K3	P-K3	17 R/2-Q2	B-B1	32 R-B1	O-K
3 N-K3	P-K3	18 N/4-N5	Q-N1	34 P-N3	N-B1
4 N-K3	P-K3	19 N-K3	Q-N1	35 O-N3	O-K
5 B-C3	P-Q3	20 N-K3	Q-N1	36 K-N2	O-K
6 O-O	P-Q3	21 N-K3	Q-N1	37 R-O3	P-B1
7 O-K4	P-K3	22 P-QN4	R-B5	37 R-O3	P-B1
8 P-B4	P-Q3	23 P-QN3	B-B3	38 P-K2	P-B1
9 N-B3	O-O	24 R-B1	O-B2	39 K-N1	N-B1
10 B-B2	O-O	25 B-B1	B-B1	40 R-O3	N-B1
11 O-R-B1	O-N-Q2	26 O-O1	P-R3	41 P-N	O-P
12 P-B3	P-N3	27 O-N3	P-R3	42 K-N	O-P
13 O-KB3	P-N3	28 R/1-Q1	P-KN4	43 K-B1	O-P
14 B-B1	Q-R1	29 B-B2	N-KB5	44 B-N	O-P
15 B-B1	Q-R1	30 B-B3	P-B2	45 resigns	

*IF YOU WANT TAKE THEIR MINDS RIGHT OFF SOMETHING, TELL THEM ONE OF THE KIDS YOU PLAY WITH HAS THE MUAMPS!

John Leonard

Canada Optimistic on a Taiwan Solution

OTTAWA, July 11 (UPI)—Canada's Assistant Secretary of State for International Trade and Commerce said last night that his government had raised several "very strong ideas" in an effort to bring about a solution to the "political" dispute over the participation of the People's Republic of China in the Olympic Games.

Lympians in a Presidential Sendoff

By Robert Reinhold

OTTAWA, July 11 (UPI)—With the controversy swirling about the 1976 Olympic Games, the Canadian government yesterday gave an elaborate send-off to the first of 425 American athletes headed for the Montreal Olympic village.

Equileo Leads France's 1,2 U.S. Trot

WESTBURY, N.Y., July 11 (UPI)—The French won the 1976 U.S. Trot, a 1.2-mile race, in a close finish, but the American horse, Equileo, led the field in the final stretch.

The French, who had won the 1975 U.S. Trot, were expected to win this year's race. Equileo, a 3-year-old, was the favorite.

Equileo, who was trained by Pierre Andre and Alain de la Roche, won the race in 1:20.4.

The race was the first of a series of races for the French.

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The International Olympic Committee adjourned a meeting of its executive board until today. The IOC, whose president is Lord Killanin, had warned Friday that the Summer Olympics might have to be canceled unless Canada modified its ban against Taiwan's competing as the Republic of China. The Games are scheduled to open here next Saturday.

Lord Killanin has reportedly been standing firm against the decision to keep Taiwan out unless it agreed not to display its flag or play its national anthem. And Canada has been firm in its position on its China policy.

Yesterday's meetings at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel involved two sessions between the government officials and IOC members.

However, the government officials said that it had been a "positive day" and they were hopeful that a solution could be reached.

"We have put forth the ideas," Bissnette said before flying back to Ottawa. "It's up to the IOC now, and we will keep in touch."

Canada recognized the People's Republic of China (Peking) in 1970 and severed diplomatic relations with Taiwan. But Taiwan is recognized as Republic of China by the IOC, and criticism of the Canadian ban continues to grow.

The International Federation of Amateur Swimming voiced its opposition to Canada's stance, saying a statement which said it "regretted the conditions offered at the late date for participation in the Olympic Games of one of its members."

Paraguay's Olympic Committee said it would pull its four-member team out of the Games if Taiwan was excluded.

In Boston, Taiwan's Olympic team spent the morning sightseeing, then planned a practice session at its hotel.

Taiwan, which at first appeared as if it was ready to abide by any decision imposed by the IOC, now is not prepared to compromise.

Delegation leaders in Taipei said they would support the IOC's decision to exclude Taiwan from the Games.

Through he said he understands and backs the boycott, which protested New Zealand's sport links with South Africa, Bay said he was disappointed that he will not be able to compete.

The government had to do what it did," he said. But he doubted he will ever have another chance to run in the Olympics.

"Next time it will be the United States, France or England. They all send athletes to South Africa."

Also out with Bay's "dream walk" against Walker are a series of three one-mile races scheduled to start soon after the Olympics.

Yanks Acquire Locklear
SAN DIEGO, July 11 (UPI)—The San Diego Padres yesterday traded outfielder Gene Locklear, a 26-year-old four-year major league, to the New York Yankees for a player to be named at a later time.

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Larry Dierker
Astro Dierker Has No-Hitter Against Expos

HOUSTON, July 11 (UPI)—Right-hander Larry Dierker, a victim of controversy and injury during his 12-year major league career, recorded the first no-hit game of the season in pitching the Houston Astros to a 6-0 victory over the Montreal Expos Friday night.

Dierker, 29, who has spent his career with the Astros, struck out eight and walked four in lifting his win-loss record to 8-2.

It was the first no-hitter by an Astros pitcher since the late Don Wilson's second gem, May 1, 1969.

"The ball was rising pretty good," Dierker said. "The fastball was my best pitch. To pitch a no-hitter you have to have two or three good pitches behind you and Rob (Andrews) and Jose (Cruz) had those."

Astros general manager Tal Smith showed his appreciation for the no-hitter by tearing up Dierker's contract and providing a new one with a \$2,500 raise.

Dierker struck out Pepe Mangual and Jim Lyle, both swinging, and got Mike Jorgensen on an infield grounder in the ninth inning to seal the victory.

The mainstay of the second division, Astros staff, Dierker came back from a hand injury in 1972 and promptly developed a sore shoulder. Last year he had a 14-16 record.

There were three close calls Friday night for Dierker, who twice has hurled no-hitters. In the fourth inning, Andrews threw out Lyle from deep behind second base. Cruz in center field caught Jorgensen's fly against the fence to lead off the seventh inning.

In the eighth, Cruz made a running catch of pinch-hitter Joe Morales's drive.

Ballesteros now has stamped his name firmly in the golfing world. As his manager, Barner, who also manages Miller, said, "Because of Ballesteros' showing this week, I can get five times as much from sponsors as before."

Raymond Floyd, winner of this year's Masters, who had been tied for second until the 17th, finished fourth here at 286.

The leading Briton was Mark James, a rookie pro who set a course record of 65, tied later in the day by Miller. His 72-hole total was 288, even par, where he was tied with Tom Kite and Hubert Green of the United States and Christy O'Connor Jr. of Ireland.

Miller's victory margin here was the biggest in 40 years. He had said when he arrived in Britain only two days before the championship began that he would win it this time. Last year he was tied for third with Nicklaus and three years ago he was second to Tom Weiskopf.

Miller was close to the lead. He had a par 72 in the first round, was four under in the second round, and came into the final at 212—three ahead of par and two behind Ballesteros, who was in the lead all the way until Miller took it after the fifth hole yesterday.

Miller's victory came by keeping up pressure on everyone who challenged him. First it was Ballesteros, who nobody thought would be able to keep the lead through the first three rounds.

Then, after Ballesteros had faded badly—he took a 6 on the par 4 sixth and a 7 on the par 4 11th—Miller turned his attention to Nicklaus, who started off three strokes behind him but at one point was only a stroke away.

After one initial bad hole, Miller gathered five birdies plus an eagle to stop Nicklaus, who had three birdies in the last five holes and finished with a 69 and 288.

For Ballesteros, the final result was both tragic and triumphant. The 19-year-old, who couldn't even get his U.S. circuit card last year, played exciting golf, with a long drive and a determination to live dangerously by going for the eagle rather than playing safe for the birdie.

He was the only one who thought he could keep going for the whole tournament—"I can win—I'm quite confident," he said after a 69 that brought him the joint first-round lead.

Pirates Rally in 8th to Defeat Reds

CINCINNATI, July 11 (UPI)—Tommy Helms was hit on the left elbow by a pitch with the bases loaded to force home the run-breaking run in the eighth inning today, and pinch-hitter Rennie Stennett followed with a

winning pitcher.

Singles by Bill Robinson, Dave Parker and Bob Robertson preceded the errant pitch to Helms by Pedro Borbon, who earned his record at 2-2 with the loss. Stennett then capped the rally with his two-run double to give the Pirates a 7-4 lead.

Kent Tekulve, 1-1, was the winning pitcher.

Don Gullett, making his first start since being sidelined with a sore shoulder June 20, pitched the first six innings for the Reds and yielded four runs, two of them coming in the fourth inning when he walked Parker and Helms with the bases loaded.

Giants 2, Cubs 0
At Chicago, Ed Halicki tossed a two-hitter and Gary Matthews hit his 10th home run to lead the Cubs to a 2-0 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

Phillies 3, Padres 0
At Philadelphia, Greg Luzinski broke a scoreless pitching duel with a three-run double in the sixth inning and helped Jim Kaat and the Phillies to a 3-0 victory over San Diego.

At St. Louis, Reggie Smith stroked a three-run homer to help the Cardinals to a 3-0 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

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and give the Tigers a 6-5 victory over Kansas City.

Brewers 3, Rangers 2
At Milwaukee, run-scoring singles by George Scott and Bernie Carbo in the seventh inning sparked Jim Slaton and the

Brewers to a 6-3 victory over Texas in the first game of a doubleheader. The triumph was Milwaukee's sixth in its last seven

games.

At Anaheim, Calif., Jim Palmer pitched a six-hitter to become the American League's first 11-game winner and Mark Belanger drove in two runs with a double

to a 5-3 victory over the Angels.

At New York, Jorge Orta singled home two runs in the eighth inning to snap a 1-1 tie and southpaw Ken Brett stopped his ex-teammates on six hits to lead Chicago to a 4-1 victory over the Yankees.

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Mets' Kingman Nears Halfway Mark of Goal

From Wire Dispatches

ATLANTA, July 11.—The baseball season almost has reached the halfway point, and so has Dave Kingman in his quest for the home run record.

The 6-foot-6-inch Mets' center-fielder hit his 29th and 30th homers of the season last night to power New York to a 4-2 triumph over the Atlanta Braves.

He connected with nobody on the fourth and eighth innings, leaving him 31 away from the 61 Roger Maris hit in 1961 to set the single-season homer mark. The Mets have played 57 games of their 162-game schedule.

Kingman's home run leading off the fourth, his sixth of the year off the Braves, made the score 2-1 and Ron Hodges tied it with a homer in the sixth. The Mets went ahead to stay when Kingman led off the eighth with his home run.

Astros 4, Expos 2
At Houston, Ken Forsch notched his 15th save and the Astros capitalized on poor Montreal fielding to post a 4-2 victory.

Houston's second run in the first inning came when Pepe Mangual misjudged Greg Gross's fly ball for a three-base error. Rob Andrews walked and Enos Cabell hit into a double play.

Phillies 5, Padres 2
At Philadelphia, Bob Boone drove in three runs with a double and an inside-the-park home run in the eighth after Steve Carlton fired a seven-hit shutout to give the Phillies a 5-0, 4-3 doubleheader sweep of San Diego.

Boone's home run came with two out in the eighth, after Jay Johnstone singled and was forced by Gary Maddox.

In the first game, Johnstone hit a three-run double to make Carlton to a 5-0 first inning lead.

Cardinals 5, Dodgers 3
At St. Louis, a two-run triple by Mike Tyson and pinch-hitter Lon Brock's RBI forced out keyed a three-run sixth inning which carried the Cardinals to a 6-3 victory over Los Angeles.

Cubs 3, Giants 6
At Chicago, Bill Madlock's 10th home run, leading off the eighth inning, broke a 6-6 tie and Manny Trillo drove home four other runs to stake the Cubs to an 8-6 victory over San Francisco.

Trillo had a double, triple and home run for Chicago, while Madlock's game-deciding homer came off lower Randy Moffitt, the fifth of six Giant hurlers.

Pirates 7, Reds 1
At Cincinnati, National League batting leader Al Oliver tripled

and Denny Doyle knocked in two runs with a third-inning single in helping the Red Sox back to the 500 mark with a 6-4 victory over Milwaukee. Lynn hit his sixth homer, and third against the Twins, in the first to tie the score 1-1. In the third, Buck Burleson singled and Cecil Cooper doubled before Doyle's two-run single.

Yankees 5, White Sox 0
At New York, Oscar Gamble's towering two-run homer backed the three-hit pitching of Ed Figueroa to give the Yankees a 5-0 victory over Chicago. Gamble's home run, his eighth, came in the second inning with Craig Nettles on first via a leadoff walk and gave New York a 2-0 lead. It was one of the longest home runs hit in Yankee Stadium, landing in the last few rows of the right-field bleachers. No one has ever hit a fair ball out of Yankee Stadium.

Tigers 6, Royals 5
At Detroit, Rusty Staub grounded a two-out single up the middle to score John Woodenski from third base in the 12th inning.

Red Sox 5, Twins 4
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Miller Has Major Success in British Open Golf

SOUTHPORT, England, July 11 (AP)—After winning 15 golf tournaments and being "guaranteed" a million dollars for the next 15 years, Johnny Miller finally has added a second major title.

Miller, 36, and 1975 U.S. Open winner, added the British Open crown yesterday and said:

"This makes my year for me. As Lee Trevino says, 'A lot of people have won one major championship, but not many won two.'"

Miller does not agree with his critics, who have so far refused to consider him in the same superstar class as Jack Nicklaus, who has won 14 major titles, more than any other golfer ever.

Miller has taken two major tournaments, but he has won 13 others.

Despite his glee over winning the British Open at Royal Birkdale, with a final-round 66 for 279 and a six-stroke bulge over

Nicklaus and Spain's Severiano Ballesteros, Miller said:

"If I had lost, people would have said I can come close but I can't quite win. I just want to win championships, and if I do I'll win my share of major titles, obviously. But I'm not going to retire, my whole schedule around winning major championships."

The major tournaments are considered the U.S. and British Opens, the Masters and the PGA. "People have me so win oriented that when I finish sixth they think I'm in a slump. When I'm not in contention I tend to lose interest and as a result I don't make as much money as I could. There was a time when I would get out there and scratch for every nickel, but I don't need to do that anymore."

His manager, Ed Barner, confirmed Miller's financial security. "I don't think he was playing in the British Open for the

money," he said. "Johnny is guaranteed a million dollars for the next 15 years." First prize in the British Open was only \$75,000 (\$135,000).

With money no longer a worry, Miller approaches the game with maybe a more relaxed attitude than others, although he remains an intense competitor.

"I'm not a grinder like Jack (Nicklaus), Hale (Trevino), Gary (Player) or Tom (Watson)," he says. "But in my own way I can fight as well as anyone. I classify myself more like Gene (Litter) and Julius (Boros). I think their more relaxed approach to the game is better for longevity."

Miller's victory margin here was the biggest in 40 years. He had said when he arrived in Britain only two days before the championship began that he would win it this time. Last year he was tied for third with Nicklaus and three years ago he was second to Tom Weiskopf.

Miller was close to the lead. He had a par 72 in the first round, was four under in the second round, and came into the final at 212—three ahead of par and two behind Ballesteros, who was in the lead all the way until Miller took it after the fifth hole yesterday.

Miller's victory came by keeping up pressure on everyone who challenged him. First it was Ballesteros, who nobody thought would be able to keep the lead through the first three rounds.

Then, after Ballesteros had faded badly—he took a 6 on the par 4 sixth and a 7 on the par 4 11th—Miller turned his attention to Nicklaus, who started off three strokes behind him but at one point was only a stroke away.

After one initial bad hole, Miller gathered five birdies plus an eagle to stop Nicklaus, who had three birdies in the last five holes and finished with a 69 and 288.

For Ballesteros, the final result was both tragic and triumphant. The 19-year-old, who couldn't even get his U.S. circuit card last year, played exciting golf, with a long drive and a determination to live dangerously by going for the eagle rather than playing safe for the birdie.

He was the only one who thought he could keep going for the whole tournament—"I can win—I'm quite confident," he said after a 69 that brought him the joint first-round lead.

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Observer

Amo, Amas, Amat

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—This is a busy weekend for liberal Democrats in Manhattan. They have only a few more days to learn to love Jimmy Carter before the great anointing in Madison Square Garden and anybody who doesn't succeed will be sentenced to vote for Ford or Reagan. This is why Handman had such a desperate look when I bumped into him on Eighth Avenue. He tried to brush by me with a muttered, "Insincere, I love Jimmy Carter," which is what Democrats are supposed to say this week instead of "hello" when they meet somebody they know.

Baker

"In your heart, you know you're lying, Handman," I said. "I know," said Handman. "I just can't seem to get my heart brim full of the love of Jimmy Carter that a real Democrat ought to feel."

He was on his way to one of the dozens of liberal love clinics which the Democratic National Committee has set up in midtown to help liberals conquer their unenthusiasm for Carter.

"They're shown us giant slides of Carter's teeth and told us to think of him as a Kennedy," said Handman. "It does nothing for my love since I always think of Kennedy as middle-of-the-road cold warriors."

"Did you tell them that?"

"I did," said Handman, "and they showed me giant slides of the whole face, teeth and all, and told me to think of him as Mrs. Roosevelt."

"That should have helped. Eleanor was the quintessence of liberalism."

"It just reminds me how much I'd rather have Mrs. Roosevelt heading the ticket than Carter," said Handman.

"She's dead, Handman."

"I covered my ears, but Handman raved on. 'He's Eisenhower all over again. Chewing-gum syntax, compromise on everything, three-time winner on the cover of Time, prayer breakfasts in place of politics and a smile eight columns wide. It's Eisenhower come back to take over my party.'"

I hustled Handman into the elevator and gave him a message to prevent his being overheard by passing Democrats. "This isn't the Democratic convention," Handman went on. "It's the Republican National Convention of 1956 in disguise."

I slapped him to dispel the hysteria. It was no wonder the liberals were not grating at the Garden. They were getting like Republicans. They'd cast aside a sure winner just because they hated everything he stood for.

"Stop crying, Handman," I commanded, "and say, 'I love Jimmy Carter.'"

"Why should I love Jimmy Carter?" he protested.

"You want your party to win, don't you?"

"Of course not," he said. "I'm a liberal."

When one of the messengers girls lingering in the doorway heard this, she doubled up with laughter. "What a joke!" She finally gasped. "A liberal!"

I walked away in disgust and bumped into another Democrat I knew. He greeted me with the usual, "I love Jimmy Carter," and before I could catch myself, I replied with a wave of the hand and an "I like Ike."

"So what?" he shrugged. "I keep reading in the papers that I'm dead, too. The liberals in the Democratic party are dead. That's what you newspaper people keep writing."

"Not all of you," I said. "Some liberals are still alive serving a vital function."

"What's that?"

"They make everybody laugh. Without their absurdly antiquated liberal posturing, political commentators would be hard pressed for someone on whom to exercise their talent for the elegant sneer."

"Why don't you guys sneer at Carter for a while?" he demanded.

"Here, here!" I commanded. "There will be no more nasty suggestions of that sort, or I shall have to denounce you for anti-Southern bigotry."

He blundered some incoherent plea for mercy. "You're a North-eastern liberal, too, aren't you, Handman?" I demanded.

He admitted it.

"The very worst kind," I said. "But even harder cases than you have seen the light. Look at the old Harvard crowd. They're all in there loving Jimmy Carter with every beat of their hearts."

A look of mad desperation came over Handman's face. I knew he was going to say something dreadful. "You know what I think?" he asked.

"Don't say it, Handman. Just think love, and you'll be a new man."

"I think he's a Republican," Handman blurted.

It seems a strange quirk of fate that the multilingual ex-ambassador should finish his career in which same 18th-century mansion in which it began—and almost ended—in 1937.

The Other Von Braun

By Uwe Simon-Netto

PARIS (UPI)—A Prussian baron called Von Braun retired last month to his native country after a colorful 40-year career as a diplomat.

He is Werner von Braun's elder brother, Sigismund, a lawyer and economist by training, who until now has served as Bonn's ambassador to France.

A strikingly elegant 65-year-old with bushy eyebrows, a quick wit and a knack with women, he has often been called the most glamorous man in the West German foreign service. And he has held some of its most glamorous posts, too.

It has always seemed the Berlin-born son of a one-time Weimar Republic minister of agriculture that he should be the only one of the three Von Braun brothers to have remained a German citizen.

"By inclination and temperament," he said in a recent interview, "I should have been the one to have settled in the United States. It is a country which he admires greatly since his days as an exchange student in Cincinnati in 1933.

Instead, his brothers, Werner and Magnus, both scientists, became naturalized Americans. Magnus, at 57 the youngest of the three, is a former chemist and Chrysler Corp. executive. He runs his own catering business in Arizona, which both Werner and Sigismund find hilarious, since Magnus has never been to the United States.

Sigismund von Braun never hated parties. In fact, some of the receptions and dinners he and his wife, Hildegard, have given in their splendid residence, the Palais de Beaulieu, will probably be long remembered.

Strange Quirk

It seems a strange quirk of fate that the multilingual ex-ambassador—be speaks English, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and Russian—should finish his career in which same 18th-century mansion in which it began—and almost ended—in 1937.

In those days, the Palais de Beaulieu, which is the world's oldest continuously existing embassy, not only served as a home for the envoy, as it does today, but also housed the mission's offices.

Mr. von Braun, then a junior attaché, had barely taken up his post when Hitler Youth leader Baldur von Schirach visited Paris and drew him into a heated argument over Franco-German relations. Angered by the young man's defense of certain French policies, Mr. von Braun demanded his dismissal from the foreign service. He managed to have him removed from Paris, but by doing so may have unwittingly saved the diplomat's life.

Mr. von Braun was transferred to Ethiopia, then occupied by Italy. But his assignment in Paris was interrupted for two years, from 1939 to 1942, when he served as state secretary in Bonn, concerning himself primarily with the negotiations for Britain's entry into the European Economic Community.

Many kind things have been said about this outstanding diplomat. But Mr. von Braun considers as the most of all something that the late German President, Theodor Heuss, told him many years ago: "Just name the stable, Herr von Braun, where the two of us can stand horses together."

One of his main jobs during that period consisted of buttonholing Third World delegates, inducing them to speak kindly and vote in favor of West Germany, which was not yet a member of the UN. He did that very successfully.

Before that, he was political counselor at the German Embassy in London and the German Foreign Office's chief of protocol in Bonn.

But, to him, the height of his career was the ambassadorial assignment to Paris, which, to his wife's dismay, was interrupted for two years, from 1939 to 1942, when he served as state secretary in Bonn, concerning himself primarily with the negotiations for Britain's entry into the European Economic Community.

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One such occasion was the christening of their son, Christoph, by a Protestant pastor. "You can't become a Christian," joked the ambassador, "if you are a Protestant's baby in the Vatican."

In those days, as guests of Pope Pius XII, they had no idea that Mrs. von Braun's mother, an active opponent of Hitler, lay dying in a Nazi prison in Berlin. Only after the war were they told of her death.

When Sigismund von Braun returned to his country at the end of 1945, his two brothers had long transferred to the United States to work on the rocket program there. It would be many years before he, too, would settle in the United States for a while, from 1952 until 1958, as German observer at the United Nations.

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PEOPLE: Nixon Says the Prognosis For Pat Is a Favorable One

"The prognosis is a favorable one... She has already made up her mind that she's going to get back to normal," former President Richard Nixon said after visiting his wife, Pat, who was partially paralyzed after having a stroke last week.

Nixon said that "the situation has stabilized; it is not getting worse... The determination and fire in her eyes I've seen so often in difficult times in the past is coming back."

Frank Sinatra was married yesterday to Barbara Marx, at the home of former Ambassador to Britain Walter Annenberg in Palm Springs, Calif. She was previously married to Zeppo Marx, youngest of the one-time four-brother comedy team. Sinatra has been married to Nancy Barbato, Ava Gardner and Mia Farrow, who divorced him in 1968.

Sinatra's friend, Dean Martin, may have attended the reception. If so, his left hand undoubtedly was bandaged because, police said Saturday, Martin had accidentally shot himself in the hand a week ago while examining a pistol at the home of his business manager. The wound required 20 stitches.

In Rome, a building contractor was arrested on charges of faking his own kidnapping to extort 200 million lire (about \$394,000) from his family. Police said that Renato Filippini, 40, was under a worldwide warrant for having kidnapped himself on May 11. He was found 40 days later, blindfolded and chained on a road near the Italian capital, after his family had paid the ransom.

Camille Lingers of Cincinnati would have been one of the youngest delegates to the Democratic National Convention. But her summer job as a lifeguard for the city forced her to bow out. A board ruled that attendance at the convention would have been an illegal political activity for a city employee.

Singer Cher Allman gave birth to a seven-pound, six-ounce boy Saturday in Los Angeles. Her husband, singer Greg Allman, was with her during labor and delivery, a hospital spokesman said. The baby was named Elijah Blue.

Timothy Leary's 1967 marriage to Rosemary Woodruff was dissolved last week by a Los Angeles judge. The couple separated in 1971. The former drug prophet, 55, and his wife, 40, were divorced in December while still in federal prison. At his release on April 21, he left with Joanna Harcourt-Smith, who said she was his wife.

"The few words I've seen by the man, I'll tell you, I'm not very impressed with," declared Dallas City Commissioner William Cokrum when he learned that an anonymous donor had offered to pay for a Henry Moore sculpture for the city. "They're a little too abstract to me," Cokrum said, "and probably for the average Dallas citizen. I believe we should offer something that will appeal to as wide a range of the public as possible." The anonymous of-

fer was for a work to be in front of the new City Hall. Cokrum said that the donor had shown a sketch of the before it is set in place the way the rest of the Council is," Cokrum said, "can probably design any thing in the world and it'll be approved."

WINNER—Rina Mess of Israel was selected Miss Universe yesterday Hong Kong. "I'm proud to have represented my country," she said. "I would like to visit some of the countries." Pageant officials were concerned security for the Isra-

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SHOPPING
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EDUCATION
AUTOMOBILES
TAX-FREE CARS
TAX FREE

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
PERSONNEL WANTED
SITUATIONS WANTED
DOMESTIC SITUATIONS
RELIABLE LADY, 45 years
FRENCH LADY, 35 years
ISRAELI qualified pharmacist
NURSING EXPERIENCE
CORSECA AUGUST, 40 years
PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD
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